INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 70--- BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 22 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
22 Mar.	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@. To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 26th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
18th Apr.	Domala * ..		8441
Dumana	8427	Stockwell	25th July
Domala	8442	Kitson	15th Aug.

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	C	£56	£97

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o fAccount prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929,		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
22ndMar.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward Englis[illegible] mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Suez Maru ..	4646	11 Mar.	22 Mar.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	----	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	0 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper ..... time of delivery .....

THE **East** AND **West** INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES' Bombay.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of [illegible]
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 1[illegible]

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,998
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LECTURER in Biology on a permanent post graded Rs. 100/- to 200/-. M. Sc. preferred. Apply before 31st March to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.

A 31949

WANTED.—CANDIDATES to earn H. L. M. S: H.M.B; H.M.D; L.R. C.P.S., F. R. C. P. S. Ph. D, Sc., etc and Ayurvedic Diplomas by correspondence. Fees Rs. 3, 4, 10, 10 20 & 5 respectively. Prospectus -/1/ PRINCIPAL, ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS (Govt. Regd.) Office, 109. Walter Road Dacca, (Bengal).

A R1513

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

B B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of the JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

T 31958

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 85-5-2-100 for the Office of the Director of Agriculture. Those possessing University qualifications with some office experience preferred. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 1st April, 1929.

T. F. MAIN,
Director of Agriculture.

Poona, 20th March, 1929.

31983

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Gulamalli Hasonji and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage dated 28th day of July 1920 and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January 1922 both made between the said Gulamalli Hasonji of the one part and the Hon. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October 1922 and made between the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction on the premises on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd, day of March 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Chakla Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing according to the Collector's records 393 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 654 and 1512, New No. 6336, Old Survey No. 927, New Survey No. 2825 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2115 (2) Street Nos. 157—167.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee, at their office 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, "Jehangir Wadia Building", or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
TRIPLE ATTRACTION
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
'DOUBLING WITH DANGER'
ALSO
GAMA versus PETERSON
AND
RAJA HARISCHANDRA

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
SHIRAZ
Featuring the Film Star
SEETA DEVI
Supported by an all-star cast, including
ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, CHARU ROY and HIMANSU ROY.
A Romance of India and the Taj Mahal

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
"THE EXCLUSIVE HOME OF SYNCHRONISED AND TALKING PICTURES."
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE HEAR
THE LAST WARNING
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION IN 8 REELS.
Picture of 1,000 Thrills with an all-star cast, including—
LAURA LA PLANTE
Synchronised with **MOVIETONE** sound effects and talking!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
THE ENGLISH PLAYERS
Present
TWO HUSBANDS
Harry Lewis' Inimitable Comedy.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.,
After 7-30 p.m., at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND SITUATE BEHIND THE PEARL MILLS, OFF FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4331 of 1924 (Ebrahim Sulleman vs. Bai Hajrabai, widow and another), and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 24th August 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Foras vacant land situate behind the Pearl Mills, off Fergusson Road, admeasuring about 1,329 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 189, New Nos. 12132-33, New Survey No. 12769, Ward No. 2212, Street No. 1298 and bounded on the West by the Drainage, on the East by the land of Vithoba Koli and on the North and South by the land of Antone Luis.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq. M A, LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Matabhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
(KALBADEVI ROAD.) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.
N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

"There is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality as Sanatogen," —writes Dr. B. Beheim in the "Ceylon Independent."

Get Reserve Strength with Sanatogen

YOU may be fairly healthy—but do you have vitality to spare? Sanatogen will give you that. It adds strength to the strength you have and so enables you to keep healthy and energetic under trying conditions of climate and work.

"The basic double idea in Sanatogen: a concentrated food and at the same time a nerve tonic, is not only theoretically right, but has been proved by trustworthy clinical experimental observations to be sound in practice too," writes Prof. Dr. Rodari, of Zürich University.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. You will soon feel fit and fresh all day and every day.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

RELIEF sure and quick

Whatever may be the ache or pain

Headache	Sprains
Neuralgia	Strains
Rheumatism	Sore Throat
Sciatica	Chest Cold.
Lumbago	

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

will give you immediate relief.

Proved best by actual use for 43 years.

The price is small compared with the relief.

Free from animal fat

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

(2—28)

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsilitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, March 21.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office this morning:—

"Ginning Report about confirms last Bureau estimate. Weekly weather unfavourable but conditions now improved.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Mar. 20.

May	20.25
July	20.30
Middling Spot	20.00

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 20.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	21.18
May	21.12
July	20.63

New York, Noon Call:—

March	21.12
May	21.06
July	20.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

	Opening.	Closing.
March		10.75
April		10.79
May	10.72	10.86
June		10.85
July	10.75	10.88
August		10.82
September		10.76
October	10.60	10.71
November		10.68
December		10.68
January	10.56	10.67
February		10.66
March		10.65
Middling Spot		10.92

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.65
Scinde, Fine	7.90
Scinde, Superfine	8.15
Bengal, Good	7.40
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65
Bengal, Fine	7.90
Oomra, Good	8.00
Oomra, Fully Good	8.30
Oomra, Fine	8.60
Broach, Fully Good	9.20
Broach Fine	9.45
Broach Superfine	9.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

March	18.40
May	18.60
July	18.81
October	18.85
November	19.03
December	19.50
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 20.

Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 20.

Fine Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.45-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	32.45
T.T. Milan on London	92.70
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.29
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 20.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £20-3/4.

Hongkong & Shanghai (London Register) £133.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £52-1/4.

Eastern Bank £7-1/8.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £88.

Conversion Loan £76.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c. £100-3/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c. £52-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £57-3/8.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £67-5/8.

Consols £55-1/4.

War Loan 5 p.c. £102.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Mar. 20.

Demand Bills 484.93

LATEST LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open 9 points lower in sympathy with overnight decline on American Exchanges. The market opened rather steady at a decline of 5 to 3 points as under:—

March	10.70	—.05
May	10.83	—.03
July	10.81	—.04
October	10.68	—.03
December	10.64	—.04
January	10.64	—.03

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £18-12-6.
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-5-0.
Linseed la Plata C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Mar.-Apl. £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £19-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.:—
Delivery Buyers April 28|3.
Delivery Buyers May-Apl. 28|8-1|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 20.

Coffee, Faid Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-7/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers April 44.
Barletta-Russo per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-April 43|3.
Wheaf, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers March 46|6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:
No offering.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 20.

Copper, Braziers, £115.
Yellow Metal, £86.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, [illegible]
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £223.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-7|8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|3.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|7-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|4-1|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|5.

WEEKLY BULLLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 20th March:—

Our Silver market has since the last Report remained quiet but steady throughort the week fluctuating within narrow limits. In the early part of the week prices slightly advanced on buying by the prominent Calcutta operator but later declined on long liquidation Commission Houses and Option-dealers selling in consequence of easier Foreign advices. The stock on hand approximately remains about 5,000 Bars while the daily off-take continues about 175 Bars. American Bank has been a small seller while Chinese Banks remained inactive. At the close however the market displayed a slight recovery in the prices. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-3 for the first settlement on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 58-13 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-6. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1|16 higher. The highest price was 2-6 13|16 on the 15th instant and lowest 2-6 11|16 on the 16th instant.

The London price is 0 1|16 higher. The market was quiet with India being a moderate buyer while China and America mostly sellers. The New York price is 56 1|4 cent. i.e. same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 3|8 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 56 1|8 cents on the 16th instant.

The prices for Gold have further declined by about one anna owing to large arrivals and poor upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-9 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1|2.

As anticipated in our last Review our market has continued to remain within narrow limits with dealers inclined to be bearish. At lower level the market has been supported by the prominent bazar operator. Looking to the tone of the Foreign markets we would not favour purchases at current prices but would advise selling short for distant settlement in strong markets for moderate profits.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 21.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLATH (full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	,,	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Racheel Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 0 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Franji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
China	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
China	per lb.	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT"

Karachi, March 19.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co.)

GOVENRMENT SECURITIES.

We have to report a very dull market throughout and there is not much doing in securities: and the business is difficult to place at the market quotations.

RAILWAYS.

There is not much doing in this section. Both Larkhana and report Sinds have quite largers at unchanged prices, While Sind Rights are neglected.

ELECTRICS.

There is a restricted enquiry in this section Both.

Karachi Electrics and Hyderabad Electrics have been asked for and the shares have maintained their last weeks prices.

FLOUR.

No business is reported in this section and there is nothing fresh to report.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	140	0 0
Sind Lighterage	130	0 0
Lakhana Jacobabad	89	0 0
Upper Sinds	85	0 0
Karachi Electrics	42	0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	138	0 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	109	2 0
Karachi Flour Mills	135	0 0
India Flour Mills	110	0 0
Century Flour Mills	100	0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/15, Highest Rs. 53/, Closing 52/8/3

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/10/9. Lowest Rs. 4/10/4-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/3, Highest 54/4, Lowest Rs. 53/11/9, Closing Rs. 53/12.

WEATHER OVER AMERICAN COTTON BELT

The weekly weather report issued by the Government was poor due to floods in the Eastern Belt causing serious washing of land and further delay in form work.

Latest cables received on the 21st inst. state that light rain is reported in Texas. Weather is slightly warmer, Entire Belt partly cloudy—favourable.

LONDON-KARACHI AIR MAILS

DETAILS REMAIN TO BE SETTLED

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Reuter understands that certain details still remain to be settled regarding the route of new air-mail service to Karachi which is due for inauguration on March 30. Negotiations are now in progress and it is confidently expected that the outstanding questions will be settled in time to permit the departure of first mail aeroplane from Croydon according to schedule.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE OF YEMEN

BRITAIN'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMAM

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In House of Lords replying to Lord Lamington Lord Plymouth stated that Resident at Aden had been fully empowered to negotiate preliminary agreement with Imam of Yemen on the basis of recognition of complete independence of Yemen and the Imam's soveriegnty and definition of frontier of the Aden protectorate, but as far as he was aware the Imam had not yet despatched any representative to Aden. Lord Lamington suggested that the Imam might be invited to send a representative to Britain or to Cairo so as to facilitate the agreement.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Speaking at the annual bangust at Guildhall of the Company of Master-Mariners the Prince of Wales after allusion to the presence of the Dominion High Commissioners, announced amid cheers the proposal to make Company an imperial body. Its membership being extended by hundred, all of whom will be Master-Mariners resident in Dominions. The Prince of Wales said that he regarded the proposal as a very important move which would serve as very great imperial link.—Reuter's Special.

Death has occurred of Tenor John Harrison, who was sixty-one years old.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—The Swedish airman Lundborg who rescued General Nobile, has arrived here. Interviewed he said that he took full responsibility for the action which led to General Nobile's disgrace. Lundborg declared that he insisted on General Nobile allowing himself to be rescued first, despite the latter's desire to the contrary.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The military budget, excluding Navy, which totals 483,472 thousand marks, comes up before the Reichstag shortly when it is likely that it will be considerably reduced in view of the state of National finances. Criticism is at present directed at the fact that the army of 100,000 men needs an administrative staff of 2,700.—Reuter.

London.—The Chancery Division has sanctioned a Scheme of this arrangement involving a reduction of capital of Messrs. Armstrosg Whitworths from eleven million sterling to one and quarter million.—Reuter.

Teheran.—A bill for establishing a Government tobacco monopoly has been submitted to the Medjliss which will probably be passed in the near future. Details have not been published yet, but it is reported that a prohibitive surcharge will be levied on all imported tobaccos. An increase in excise charges is also anticipated.—Reuter.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 0|11-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £8-11-3.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £18-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers Mar.-Apl. £18-10-0.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. 21/3/29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) as a a.m. 29.877 inches (.025 below normal),

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in pass 24 hours —.019.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 96.2 degrees (9.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degress (6.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum guest of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.02 inchess

Total rainfall during year 0.65 inches.

Weather Remarks, Thunder.

AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES

AMOUNT OF SUBSIDIES PAID

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Replying to questions in Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare stated that 226,400 sterling was paid is subsidies to airtransport services during the financial year 1927-28 of which 137 thousand was in respect of Imperial Airway's European services and 89,400 in respect of the same company's Eastern services. Asked the cost of the ground organisation falling on the Air Ministry in respect of the Eastern Service each year since its inception Sir Samuel Hoare gave figures of 26,516 thousand sterling 7,155 and 3,118 thousand respectively for the financial years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of personnel, travelling expenses, works, technical equipment and instruments.—Reuter.

HOW FOCH PASSED AWAY

DIED IN DOCTOR'S ARMS

LONDON, March 20.

The morning newspapers unite in paying eloquent tributes to greatness of Marshal Foch, alike as soldier and as man.

The death-bed scene was movingly described by Foch's medical attendant who related that Marshal was reclining in chair at window and occasionally raised feeble hand and moved curtains in order to see better. "Now I am ready." These were his last words and he fell back in chair and died in the Doctor's arms.—Reuter.

FOCH TO GET NATIONAL FUNERAL

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Paris.—The cabinet has decided to give Field Marshall Foch, national funeral. This is only the sixth time that national funeral has been accorded since the foundation of the Third Republic.—Reuter.

POTASH FROM DEAD SEA

QUESTION IN LORDS

LONDON, March 20.

The question of long-discussed concession for obtaining potash from Dead Sea which the Government propose to award to Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomesky backed by a group of financier, was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Templeton. He moved urging that "any group to whom concession is granted be required to have British finance and British control and to have no connection with German potash industry."

Melchett contended that as Palestine was a mandated territory and not British dominion it was absolutely impossible to say that concession should only be given to British subjects.

Plymouth replying on debate agreed that it would be impossiblbee to require that concessionaires be financed or controlled by British interests but it was intended that Palestinian and Jordan ian nationals should have prior right of allotment to certain percentage of any public issue of capital for company operating concession.

Lord Templeton withdrew his motion.—Reuter.

MISS ENGLAND BEATS MISS AMERICA

MAJOR SEGRAVE'S LATEST SUCCESS

LONDON, March 20.

Miami.—Piloting the racing motorboat "Miss England" in the race which is preliminary to race for world championship, Major Segrave seat "Miss America."

In the third lap "Miss America" was leading by half lap when she broke her steering quadrant and was eliminated from the race. Major Segrave completed the twelve-mile sprint in 12 minutes nine and three-eighths seconds. Garwood expects to instal new steering mechanism and run in the second heat to-day.—Reuter.

"INTERFERENCE"

"THE ENGLISH PLAYERS" AT THE OPERA

The English Players opened their season at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday night by staging Sir Gerald D Maurier's famous London success, "Interference" Involing as it does the Eternal Triangle the play possesses a plot which is well-defined and interesting, while its varied nature gives it a distictly attractive flavour. It is divided into three acts and extends over a period of a few hours. Sir John Marlay, an eminent physician, is on of the chief characters in the play, and Mr Hugh Derham succeeds in imparting to him that typical consulting room manner in a way which goes far towards establishing the success of the play. His wife Faith Marlay is suddenly confronted with a husband whom she had been led to suppose dead. There are certain letters in the case and in the recovering of these tragedy creeps into the play and leads up to the usual climax. Miss Beryl Sidney was particularly good in the role of the vamp Debora Kane, and Miss Mildred Cariton had a heavy part to play as Lady Marlay.

The report would be incomplete without a mention of Mr. Carl Lawson who provided a humorous touch as the jovial police doctor. On Friday (to-day) and Saturday nights the company will stage "Two Husbands," Henry Lewis' popular comedy.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION CONGRESS

INDIAN DELEGATION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

The Indian delegation to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union is sailing from Bombay on March 26. It consists of Mr. H. A. Sams, Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, India, Mr. A. V. Bewoor, Postmaster-General, Rao Sahib L. P. Kulkarni, Assistant Director-General and Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji. The Congress meets in London and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is expected to open the Congress.

OBJECT OF THE CONGRESS.

The object of the Congress is the creation of a uniform basis for transit charges lowering of postage rates and [illegible] down of a principle o joint [illegible] between the various nations.

The task before the delegates to the London Congress is heavy. There are over 1700 proposals to be considered in connection with the revision of the principle convention and the subsidiary agreements.

The Congress is expected to last two months. The Indian delegation is expected to return to India before August. —Free Press.

THE PAN ASIATIC MOVEMENT

"UNEQAL TREATIES"

THE RACIAL QUESTION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of International Labour Office has recently returned to Geneva after an extensive tour in the Far East. During his stay in China he met all the members of Government and leaders of the Kuomintang Party at present in power as well as representatives of employers and workers organigations. In Japan the Director met members of Government and discussed the position of Japan as regards the Geneva Conventions examining with them the possibility of further ratifications and enquiring into the application of Conventions already ratified. On his way back to Geneva he visited French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies where he obtained first hand information on enforcement of article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles, which relates to the application of Geneva Conventions to dependent and other areas.

UNEQUAL TREATIES.

In an interview which he gave on his return to Geneva Mr. Albert Thomas said —"The ideals of the League of Nations are still but imperfectly understood in China and in the extreme Orient and this comparative ignorance of the objects for which League organisations stand tend now and again, to facilitate the development of Communism in China and the Far East generally. The problem of international relations is attracting much attention and the Kuomintang Party is now preoccupied with the question of "Unequal treaties" And even in Japan the racial question is being discussed in more general and philosophies form. The Pan-Asiatic movement with all its implications is one of the outward manifestations of the new racial consciousness of Asia but there is every reason to believe that asparatist tendencies of the movement may be directed into channels of closer and more fruitful collaboration with Geneva if we explain (?) to the progressive elements of this vast continent the high social and political elements which animae Geneva.—Free Press.

BENGAL GOVT. DEFEATED

TOKEN CUT CARRIED IN COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, March, 20.

During the discussion of the demand for the Irrigation Department in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Government was defeated on a motion for a token cut which was carried. Speakers on the motion expressed dissatisfaction with the general policy of the Government and drew attention to the "dying and dead" rivers of Bengal.

When Mr. A. N. Moberly moved the demand for Rs. 10,859,000 under "general administration" the Swarajists moved: That the demand for Rs. 3,000 under the head "subscription to the Indian News Agency Telegrams" be refused. It was suggested that the Government could get the news from newspapers instead of getting back its own news at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The hon Mr. Moberly replying said that this Agency supplied two news services one to the newspapers, and the other to the Government. It supplied the Government with a summary of current news at a cheap rate. The head of the Government ought to receive Indian news at the earliest possible moment. This agency had been in existence for a considerable time and had invariably done quite well and had given of newspapers subscribed to this Agency because of its service. In Calcutta there was no evening newspaper and if the Government had to depend on the papers it would not get the news till the following morning.

GETTING BACK ITS OWN NEWS.

It had been said that the Government merely got back its own news. Mr. Moberly could not understand why the Government should threw dust in its own eyes. The motion was defeated by a majority of twentyone votes, thirtyfour voting for and 55 against it. Two other motions, one urging a reduction of Rs. 1,000 under the head "Governors Private Secretary" and the other for the refusal of the demand for Rs. 65,500 for the Governor's band establishment were lost.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Substantial Decrease in Fertilizers Sales

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WARNING

We have received the following Cotton report issued by Messrs. A Norden & Co. of New York on the 14th inst:—

The insignificant effect produced upon the cotton market by last week's action of the Bank of England in raising its discount rate from 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 per cent and by the simultaneous action of the Federal Reserve Board in issuing a fresh warning against the excessive use of this country's credit resources to support speculation in the stock market caused a rapid change of opinionin the trade with regard to the probable tendency of cotton prices, thereby initiating a gradual advance which has this week carried the price level somewhat more than 1/2 cent higher than it was a week ago. As prices slowly rose from day to day, moreover, fresh influences of a bullish character came into play to stimulate the upward movement. Chief among these influences was a statement issued by an important statistical organization to the effect that information obtained by it from the mills in the United States indicatiess a much larger consumption of cotton in th' country during January than the majority of the trade had expected—namely, 665,000 bales, a record figure for the month of January and the second largest figure of record for a single month This consumption forecast was in a sense supported by the January cloth production and sales statistics of the Cotton Textile Institute, which indicated that the business actually done by the mills during the past month greatly exceeded what most of the trade had supposed in view of recent complaints from the goods markets of a disappointing volume of sales since the beginning of the year. Finally, the fertilizer sales figures for January published this week by the National Fertilizer Association showed an unexpectedly large decrease in this year's sales of fertilizers in the Cotton States as compared with those of last year. Hence the week's news as a whole on the one hand necessitated an upward revision of the trade's ideas on the subject of the season's consumption of cotton and distribution of goods, and on the other hand raised the question of a possibly lessened yield from the new American crop.

The most important feature of the goods production and sales statement of the Cotton Textile Institute was its showing that the unfilled orders on the books of reporting mills at the end of January this ear aggregated 440,585,000 yards, as compared with a total of 313,893,000 yards of unfilled orders at the end of January 1928,—a gain this year over last of 40.3 per cent. This, of course, clearly points to a continued heavy production of goods and consumption of cotton by the mills for a considerable period to come, and renders it highly probable that by the end of March this season's consumption in the United States will have equalled or exceeded that for the same period a year ago. This inference is supported, moreover, by the fact that in the dull month of January this year the sales of goods by reporting mills represented 92.5 per cent of their production, whereas in January, 1928, the ratio was only 65.2 per cent. It may be added that as this circular goes to press the Census Bureau announces that the quantity of cotton of all growths consumed by American mills in January, 1929, was 668,389 bales, as compared with 586,142 bales consumed in January, 1928.

As regards this year's sales of fertilizers in the Cotton States, the latest sales figures of the National Fertilizer Association (which include negligible quantities reported from Indiana and Illinois) indicate that the sales of tags in January this year were 26.3 per cent smaller than those in January, 1928; while for the months of December and January together the decrease this year was 26.6 per cent. These figures are of course not final for the cotton planting season as a whole, since some of the farmers may be simply delaying their purchases as long as possibly; yet they can scarcely be interpreted otherwise than as indicating a substantially smaller use of cotton fertilizers in 1929 than in 1928.

IMPROVING CATTLE

—:o:—

BREEDING FARM OPENED AT DHARAMPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR, Mar. 20.

An interesting function took place to-day at Dharampur when the foundation stone of the Dharampur Cattle Farm Building was laid by Mr. Martin on the invitation of H. H. the Maharana Saheb. His Highness in the course of his speech, said:

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ladies and Gentlemen:

Before I ask Mr. Martin to lay the foundation stone of the Dharampur Cattle Farm Building, I must express my deep appreciation of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Martin in accepting my invitation to visit my State. Mr. Martin is no stranger to Dharampur which was under his political charge, when he was Collector of Surat and he is therefore all the more assured of a genuinely warm welcome from all here who know how deep and sympathetic an interest he has taken in myself and my people.

To come to the business which has brought us together, I want to emphasise the cardinal fact that to increase the prosperity of any State, especially an agricultural State like Dharampur, the improvement of its land and of its methods of agriculture is essential. The three important factors in the production of wealth in rural areas are land, labour and capital, and not the least important part of agricultural capital is live stock. I found myself when working as Revenue Commissioner during the regime of my late lamented father that the types of bullocks and cows in use were not of the best and that the milch cows in particular were of poor quality and gave a very small yield of milk. When I came to rule over the State I still further realized the need for introducing an improved type of cattle, but the claims of education, medical relief and road communications have hitherto prevented me from doing all that seems necessary to me for agricultural improvement.

Having done all that the resources of my State have permitted me to do towards satisfying the more pressing administrative claims, I now take this step towards the foundation and maintenance of a Cattle Farm and thereby fulfil the promise I made to the Humanitarian League of Bombay when I presided at the function organised by them two years ago.

I have arranged for a small exibition of cattle to-day so that we may see the best of the existing types of cattle in the State, and I anticipate that this exhibition will prove of value not only as a demonstration of what we have got but as an indication of what we may be able to do. It is my hope that my State stands on the threshold of great industrial development and in that development cattle breeding and dairy industry may under wise guidance play a great part. The State will d oall it can to help such development and to those who are attracted by the idea I would say that there are large tracts of grass land throughout the State on either side of the rivers Man, Tan, Par, Nar, Auranga, Damanganga and Kolak.

With the exhibition of cattle I have also this year arranged for an exhibition of agricultural products, industrial products and some specimens showing the workmanship of goldsmith, silversmith and other artisans in Dharampur. For want of facilities of road communication cultivators of one Mahal of the State do not generally see agricultural products of the other Mahal of the State; but it is necessary that cultivators from one part of the State should see and compare what the cultivators of the other part of the State grow and thus learn to compare and grow better crops. The usefulness of such exhibitions cannot be overestimated. It has been brought home to many of us recently by the great agricultural show which was held in Ahmedabad in November last.

For want of sufficient and reasonable notice to the agriculturists and others concerned they have not been able to exhibit the best they could have grown and manufactured. As it is intended to hold such exhibition hereafter to celebrate the anniversary of to-day's event, it is expected that exhibits in subsequent years will be a great improvement on those shown this year.

I have also decided that prizes should be given to those of my cultivators who have been taking pains to raise and maintain their cattle in good and efficient condition, as well as, to cultivators, ignorant and illiterate though they are who have been making good use of their accumulated experience and have been devoting commendable energy and industry in raising good crops I trust that such an appreciation may encourage them to put forth better efforts. I hope and trust that, after the main function is over, Mrs. Martin will do me the favour of distributing the prizes.

My deep thanks are due to our Political Agent Mr. Braham and to Mrs. Braham for their prompt response to my invitation to visit Dharampur on this occasion. I am equally thankful to all other guests who have taken the trouble of coming over to Dharampur and giving me the pleasure of their company. Now it remains for me to request Mr. Martin to lay the foundation stone and Mrs. Martin to distribute the prizes.

The following are extracts from the speech which was delivered by Mr. Martin in reply to H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur's request to lay the foundation stone of Dharampur Cattle Farm on Wednesday:—

I need hardly assure you of the great pleasure which it has given Mrs. Martin and myself to accept your kind invitation to visit Dharampur. I fear that this visit has been unduly delayed in spite of the cordial and repeated invitations which you have extended to us. That these were not accepte before was due to no fault or hesitation on our part but obstacles presented themselves which made it difficult to pay this visit before. Now that it is our good fortune to be here, I thank you most sincerely on behalf of Mrs. Martin and myself for the opportunity to visit your capital and State and for the cordial welcome and most enjoyable time which you have given to us.

As has been remarked by you I am not a stranger to Dharampur. As Political Agent for the State I had an opportunity of seeing something of the State some seven years ago.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICAL SERVICES.

I would before passing on to the special subject of the gathering here to-day desire to refer to some of the beneficent works which have been constructed in the interval and which I with Mrs. Martin have visited yesterday. In the forefront of these I would set the three buildings which house one complete and complementary group of medical institutions. The Vrajlal Jagjivan Mody Charitable Hospital, the Rasikkunverba Saheb Female Hospital and the Jubilee Charitable Dispensary are as to the first two new institutions and as to the last an old institution rehoused and improved.

These and other improvements and expansions in medical service give testimony to the practical interest which the administration of the State under the guidance of the Maharana Saheb has taken in this matter of Hospital and Dispensary accommodation which so closely affect the well-being of his subjects.

I will not dwell further on the changes and advances of which we have seen substantial and practical proofs in Dharampur.

Turning now to the special business before us to-day I must in the first place express my agreement with your statement that to increase the prosperity of a State like Dharampur the improvement of the means and methods of its agriculture is essential and that in the forefront of any agricultural improvement stands that of agricultural live-stock. You have in this connection rightly laid stress in your speech on the necessity of providing a good breed of cattle in your State as wihout this any attempt to improve the land and any progress in the consequent production of wealth must be greatly hampered and delayed.

WELCOME EXPERIMENT.

I have been much interested in your exposition of the problem of such improvement and have little doubt that you are correct in saying that attempts to introduce new and better breeds from a comparatively open and dry country in surroundings of a different type have been and will be disastrous. The policy which you indicate of improving indigenous types useful and adapted as they are to the country in which they are found, seems to me to be far sounder. If the indigences types of proved worth are attended to there is little doubt that much can be accomplished on safe and profitable lines without any importation of foreign types.

From the accounts which you have given of your proposals there is every reason to believe that the experiments you are making will have a promising start and that the institution of which you have accorded me the privilege of laying the Foundation Stone will serve as a model for cattle owners in your State and be a source of supply of good cattle to them and others.

The cattle shows to which you referred will also be of assistance in the same direction showing them what can be done and stirring them up to a healthy emulation.

I have been much interested also in your exhibition and in your scheme for giving prizes to those cultivators who raise and maintain their cattle in good condition and to cultivators who have shown special energy and industry in raising good crops. These schemes have an element of novelty in them and I am sure that your appreciation of such efforts will do much to encourage cattle-owners and cultivators and stir them on to first effects.

I can only say in conclusion that it has given great pleasure both to Mrs. Martin and myself to be present here and take part in these functions and we much appreciate your kindness in asking me to lay this Foundation Stone and my wife to distribute prizes.

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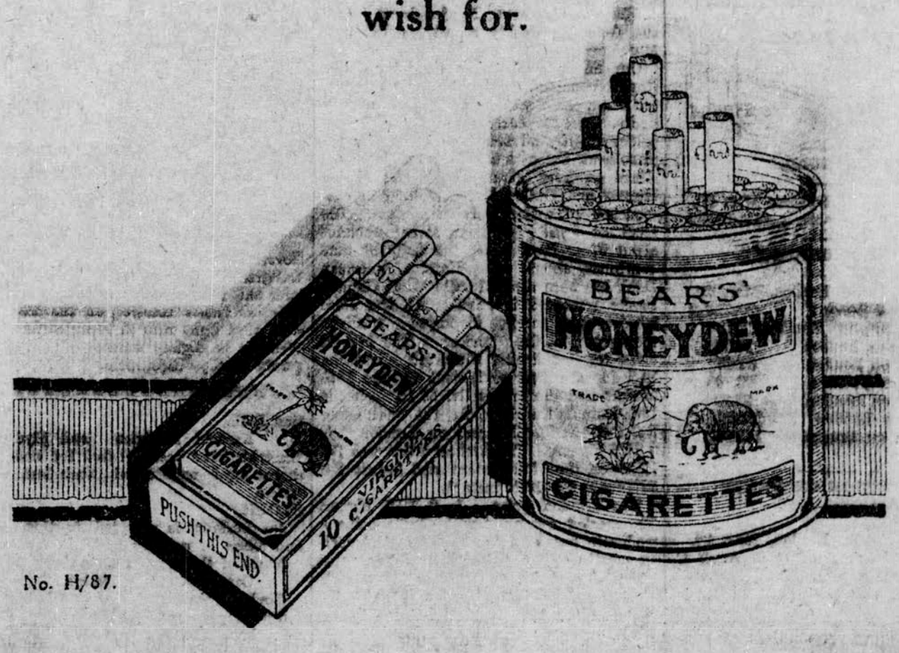

No. H/87.

TO-DAY'S STRIKE AT MATUNGA AND PAREL WORKSHOPS

—:o:—

Railwaymen's protest Against Mr. Jhabhwala's Arrest

Great resentment prevails among the Railway workers of Bombay as a result of the raid of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the arrest of their leader Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. Their representatives gave free vent to the feeling at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union which was held on Thursday night, at Parel. Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided. At the outset he explained the section under which Mr. Jhabwala was arrested and declared that such repressive measures should not diter them from pursuing the work of organisation. On the other hand they should take to the task with redoubled vigour. It was also pointed out at the meeting that Mr. Jhabwala was not a Communist and that in any defence that might be made on his behalf before the Court of Law would be of different nature from that of the professed Communists.

Several members expressed the definite opinion that the workers should be given an opportunity to give visible expression to their feelings in the matter. They insisted that they should be allowed to declare a one day's strike as a protest against arrest of their leaders. They also gave out the assurance that repression would in no way break the moral of the rank and file and that they would show to the world that they were a thoroughly organised body and would stand or fall together.

After some more discussion it was unanimously resolved that the Matunga and Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway should strike work to-day (Friday). Handbills embodying this resolutions have been printed and the same would be distributed in the early hours of the morning. A meeting of the Railway Workshopmen will be at Matunga at 8 a.m. to-day (Friday) when the strike would be declared. After the meeting the workmen would form a procession and march to the Parel Workshop where another meeting would be held. Thus the G. I. P. Railway Workshopmen in Bombay decided to observe to-day (Friday) as the Protest Day.

It was also unanimously decided to open a Defence Fund to afford legal defence to the arrested leaders of the Railwaymen. Every employee earning Rs. 50 and under was required to pay a minimum subscription of 8 annas and those earning more than Rs. 50 were to pay Re. 1 each. The meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Annual General Meeting, Committee Rooms, Secretariat, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, March 30.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

WOLF CUB SPORTS.

The Cubmasters of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association hold the Annual Wolf Cub Sports to-morrow (Saturday), at 4-45 p.m. at the Headquarters, Esplanade Maidan.

LATE MR. GAJANAN BHASKAR VAIDYA.

The 8th Anniversary of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya will be celebrated in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School Hall, at Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

LATE DR. R. D. SHIRWALKAR.

The unveiling of the Bust of the late Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar will take place in the main lecture Theatre of the Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Parel, to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. (B. T.).

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Secretariat (Committee Room, First Floor) when Lady Sykes will preside.

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Run 20th March, 1929

Distance One Mile

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Run 22nd March, 1929

Distance 4 miles 856 yards

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SHAH'S PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.

A grand display of Prof. Shah's Physical Culture Institute will be held to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. at Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, under the presidentship of Sheth Narayanial Bansilal.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, magic lantern lectures will be delivered by Mr. D. S. Bhandarkar on "Small-pox" on 22nd and 24th inst. (Friday and Sunday), in the Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

HINDU MAHASABHA PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha a public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Hira Bag Hall near C. P. Tank, when Sheth Mavji Govindji will preside and Dr. Raoji from Surat, Dr. Sawarkar, Mr. S. L. Silam and others will speak on the Surat Session of the Hindu Mahasabha.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" is expected to arrive here at 4 p.m. to-day (Friday, the 22nd instant), and lands passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock, at 7 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION AND KHADI BAZAAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Khadi Bazaar (of purely handspun and handwoven) will be held from Saturday, April 6, to Saturday, April 13 (both days inclusive) from 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

Also public meetings will be held during the National Week on different subjects to carry out the Congress programme and to celebrate the National Week. Stalls will be supplied free of charge.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has intimated to Pandit Motilal Nehru to open a grand Khadi Bazaar on the first day (Saturday April 6) of the National Week.

Names of speakers time and subjects will be announced later.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Earl and Countess Grey, Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Mary Grey, the Hon'ble David Smith and Miss Lavender Cooper arrived at Government House Bombay on Thursday the 21st March.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes, attended the Horse Show on Thursday the 21st March.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay dined with the Members of the Bombay Flying Club on Thursday the 21st March.

Cawnpore, Mar. 20.—Mr. R. G. D. Walton, I. C. S., District Magistrate Cawnpore sentenced to-day Padit Sarjnprasad Misra of the Cawnpoor Mazdoor Sabha to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in respect of two speeches delivered near the Elgin Mills and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills on 22nd December and 19th January respectively. —A. P.

QUIET IN MILL AREA

—:o:—

MILITARY AND POLICE PICKETS POSTED IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS

The mill area presented a quiet and peaceful appearance on Thursday and no demonstration was made as a protest against the arrest of the Labour leaders. Many of the mills were closed down on Wednesday afternoon as soon as news reached the operatives that their leaders were arrested by the police. On Thursday most of the mills worked in the City except sixteen viz., Jacob Sassoon Elphinstone, David, Swan, Moon, Crown, Pearl, Pabani, Finlay, Textile, Crescent, Fazulbhoy, Currimbhoy, Spring, Morarji and Madhavji Dharamsy. In the Jacob Sassoon mill some of the weavers created trouble on Wednesday afternoon on the arrest of the labour leaders but the police were soon sent forth and the operatives were cleared out of the mill premises. The mill remained closed on Thursday.

The military and police pickets were kept at different divisions in the mill area and some of the honorary magistrates were also sent for.

The labour union offices remained closed as practically all books and documents were taken away by the police in execution of the search warrants.

"HAMIR HAT"

—:o:—

It is a new drama which has been brought on the stage by the Parsi Imperial Theatre Company (Madan Ltd.) at their Ripon Theatre. The plot, in brief, is that Alif Khan, a Sardar of Alauddin Khilji, captures a Hindu woman in a battle and sends her on to his master who wishes her to marry him. She refuses the offer. And before the Emperor decides what to do with her, another Sardar, Amir Mangol by name, pleads with the King on her behalf, with the result that both are imprisoned. The wife of Mangol, thereupon asks for help from the Maharaja of Chittor and requests him to rescue a Hindu woman from the prison. Hamir Singh complies with the request and ultimaely succeeds in bringing her and Mangol to Chittor. At a durbar specially held in honour of the refugees, the Maharaja profusely thanks Mangol for helping a Hindu woman. On learning about the escape of prisoners from the jail and their taking shelter at Chittor, Alauddin asks the Maharaja to hand over to him both the refugees and in case of a refusal, threatens him with commencing hostilities. The Maharaja sends a polite reply but firmly declares that he would rather sacrifice thousands of Hindus in defending a Muslim than hand him over to the Emperor. The war is then declared. Before the swords are unsheathed or a drop of blood is shed, the mutual misunderstandings between Alauddin and Hamir are removed. Mangol on receiving pardon, once again expresses his loyalty to the Emperor. The theatre of war is thus changed into a friendly meeting of the Hindu and Muslim armies. In the end Alauddin is asked by the Maharaja to spend a few days at Chittor as the honoured guest of the Hindus to which he gladly consents.

The drama, as it was staged for the first time, is alleged to have contained one or two scenes in which Alauddin when the Director of the Company, Mr. R. C. Sinor, learnt that the din was depicted as a drunkard. But feelings of the Muslim public were thereby wounded, he immediately eliminated questionable scenes. The drama as it stands, now, is quite harmless and there is not a single sentence in it to which fingers may be pointed and which may be construed to wound the national pride of the Musalmans. Even the "Aftab" which had all along been mercilessly criticising the drama, now comes out and says that in its revised form it is free from any objection." The revised version, in fact, promotes Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Sinor has, in the course of an interview, assured our representative that he was the last person to wound the sentiments of the Musalmans and that he had been throughout his career, a great respector of everything Islamic.

DACCA WORKERS' UNION SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, March 21.

A further message received show that at Dacca, the officers of the Workers' Union of the Dakeswari Cotton Mills and the Albert Library were searched and some books were seized; but no arrests were made.

A message from Jhansi states that the entire male population of Indargarh Pargana in Datia State has left the Stateo owin to enhanced land revenue while they were expecting a total remission owing to failure of crops. They are staying near about Jhansi. They bitterly complain about the enormous expenditure on the State Guest House. The Dewan met them at the Collector's residence at Jhansi and spoke to them but they refused to go back.—A. P.

BUCHANAN CHALLENGE CUP

—:o:—

ENTRANTS FOR TEN-MILE WALKING RACE

The following is the list of entries for the Ten Mile Walking Race for the Buchanan Challenge Cup to be held on Saturday, 23rd March 1929 at 6-30 a.m:—

S. Ramond 2. G. Arlik 3. J. D. Bharucha 4. D. B. Arte 5. Pte Brockbank 6 D. R. Master 7. K. D. Chinoy 8. L/Opl Davidson 9. Aaron Elijah 10 Mirza A. Q. Beg 11. A. N. Masalawala 12. G. V Dandekar 13. M. R. A. Aiyar 14. M. R. Wadia 15 D. Chumpa 16 R. G. Nair 17. M. S. Kowshik 18 R. D. Kanvinde 19 D. B. Reubens 20. R. Maitra 21 G. A. Watch Merchant.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

—:o:—

COMPETITIVE EXAM. IN JULY

Thursday's issue of the Bombay Government Gazette reproduces the Government of India notification announcing the next competitive examination for admission to the Indian Forest Service. The examination will take place at Delhi on July 15. The number of candidates to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter. Copies of the application form, rules, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

The Government of India have on this occasion relaxed the condition imposing the age limit to 23 years so as to admit to the examination the following four classes of Indian students who have undergone at their own expense a course of Forestry outside India and have thereby been prevented from entering for the examination in India for admission to the Indian Forest Service:—

(a) Those who were not debarred by are from appearing at the competitive examination in 1926 i.e., were under 23 then but were too old to appear at the examination in 1927 by reason of being over 23 on the 1st April 1927.

(b) Those who had obtained a degree or diploma in Forestry and were under 25 years of age on the 30th June 1926.

(c) Those who were qualified to take the examination in 1927, but did not do so, perhaps on account of short notice, and are over age his year.

(d) Those who, having obtained a diploma or degree in Forestry, were under 25 on the 30th June 1927.

These concessions will not operate to allow any of the candidates in question who has appeared once at the examination to appear a second time and are confined to Indian students who were undergoing Forestry training outside India in 1926 or 1927. They will not be in force in 1930 and subsequent years.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

—:o:—

ADDITION OF TWO MORE JUDGES

The King Emperor has approved of the recommendation that the permanent strength of the Bombay High Court should be increased from eight to ten judges. Mr. S. J. Murphy I.C.S., and Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Bar-at-Law, have been appointed to fill the new appointments.

HOW BRITISH JINGO PRESS RECEIVED NEWS

—:o:—

"COMMUNISTS NEVER MADE SECRET OF THEIR INTENTIONS"

LONDON, March 20.

The news of extensive arrests of alleged Communists engaged in conspiracy to wage war against the King has been received here with considerable jubilation in imperialist press.

The Press generally is inclined to allow the Government of India greater latitude than they have so far allowed themselves. The "Daily Mail" for example commenting on arrests says, "not any time before have the authorities acted in taking such vigorous action against "red" organisation in our Eastern Empire. The paper quotes from Mr. M. N. Roy's letter on the need for fomenting revolution in India and the methods of work in connection therewith. The paper proceeds "It is very necessary to maintain a very firm front against such "criminals." Nor does it forget to rub its sage advice in by reference to some current controversies before the Assembly. It goes in to observe, "nor must it be forgotten there is at moment vigorous war waged against British trade and shipping with the express object of impoverishing this country."

The paper adds the Government have yet to produce evidence on which they have now acted, but the Communists never made a secret of their intention of bringing about revolution in India.—Free Press Beam Service.

PUNJAB GOVT. AND SIMON COMMISSION

—:o:—

MEMORANDA SUBMITTED TO LATTER TO BE PUBLISHED

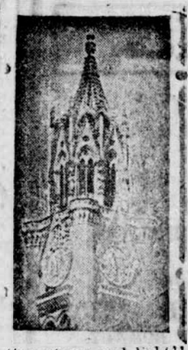
LAHORE, March 20.

It is understood in well-informed circles, writes the Delhi correspondent of The Tribune, that at the suggestion of Sir John Simon and the Government of India, the Local Government are considering the desirability of publishing the memoranda submitted by them to the Statutory Commission. It is believed the memoranda will be published in a few days.—Free Press.

Under the Clock

(BY TWIPLEX)

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1929.



The Calcutta correspondent of the "Near East and India" is in considerable difficulty. What can one do with Indian leaders? That's the difficulty he finds himself in. He is willing to help India see the light of reason and is reminded of Mathew Arnold's phrase "sweetness and light" when he ruminates over the Viceroy's appeal to politically-minded India in his address opening the present session of the Assembly?

* * * *

But what can one do with Pundit Motilal Nehru who gave-what was, in Indian eyes, a spirited retort to the Viceroy in an interview discussing the Viceregal utterance. The correspondent finds that the Pundit "has committed himself to shouting for the moon and he knows that if he does not shout loud enough, he will be turned out to make room for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar or another."

* * * *

Well, so far, he has not been turned out by anybody. On the contrary, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and the Pundit are co-operating heartily in the Assembly to defeat the Government game of enchroaching further upon public laberties through their notorious Public Safety Bill.

* * * *

But it is just this kind of co-operation amongst nationalist ranks that makes Anglo-India despair of continuing "to lead" India.

* * * *

Isn't it curious that when it comes to spending money, and spending it in the right way, on nation-building departments, the attitude of officialdom is uniformly obstructive and unsympathatic, whatever the province?

* * * *

There is the bugbear of financial stringency raised, the moment money is demanded for feeding the nation-building departments. Apart from this one finds that far more is spent on "direction and inspection", particularly in the education department than efficiency requires.

* * * *

A non-official member of the Madras Legislative Council related a tale of woe which is familiar to other provinces too.

* * * *

He said "so far as education was concerned there was no policy, there was no progress, there was no achievement, though there was an enormous increase in expenditure on establishments and the inspectorate."

* * * *

Officialdom is desirous of building the educational edifice of India on "pucca" foundations. Quality not quantity is the aim in view. And how can you secure quality unless there are a number of supervisors to see that the right standard is being maintained?

* * * *

Bride (starting usual formula):—"Thank you so much, Mr. Jones, for your splendid present. We'll think of you every time we eat out of it."

Guest:—"It's awfully nice of you to say so—but won't it be a little difficult eating out of a vacuum cleaner?"

LARKANA MURDER CASE

—:o:—

PROSECUTION WITNESS COMPLAINS OF POLICE COERCION

LARKANA, March 20

The trial of Wahidbux Bhutto M. L. A., and others recommenced before the Special Magistrate yesterday. The Crown applied for postponement as the Public Prosecutor of Sind was absent. This was objected to by the defence. The local public prosecutor was asked to go on with the case. The first witness was one Agushah. After a few questions were put the Public Prosecutor declared him a hostile witness. He said he was sent for by the Deputy Superintendent of Police at midnight in the presence of his zamindar and was threatened to be made a co-accused in this case and that his brothers would be declared as a badmash if he did not give evidence in support of the prosecution. He, therefore, made a statement before the police and later before the Magistrate which were not true. He described how he was kept under police surveillance till his statement was recorded and when he came to Larkana in connection with his evidence in this case he was taken to the Deputy Superintendent's bungalow by a constable. The second witness was Hamid who said he knew nothing and, alleged that he was beaten and threatened by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Sub-Inspector. Under police coercion, he said, he had made a statement before the police and subsequently before the Magistrate. He had complained of the police zooloom to his immediate superior officer, Sub-Overseer P. W. D.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru left to-day and were seen off by Mr. G. S. Bajpai and Hon. Mr. Natesan. Mr. Sastri proceeds to Madras and Pandit Kunzru proceeds to Agra and Allahabad and from there leaves for Bombay and sails for East Africa to study the Indian problem on the spot and to advise the local leaders.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

Mr. Kalain, Secretary, Peasants and Workers' Party of Unai was arrested at Jhansi yesterday and the offices of the local Hindi weekly were searched. Mr. Kalain was taken to Meerut.

At a meeting held here late last evening Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Uma Nehru addressed the students and both the ladies appealed to them to join the Youth League and to use khaddar.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK

New York, March 21.

The New York futures marpet opened steady at 21 cents for May delivery, but prices ruled easy on long liquidations. At the decline there was steady trade demand and at 11 o'clock prices were quoted 10 points higher.

The Market ultimately closed at 7 points higher.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 21.

Despite easer New York advices the Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm at a decline of 3 points; but as soon as the buying orders from abroad were executed the market developed into weakness and quotations at noon call were 7 points under previous close. In the afternoon steadier New York cables helped partial recovery and the market closed at a net decline of 5 points. Middling American Spot prices were raised by 6 points to 10.98 while Egyptian Cotton registered a sharp rise of 25 points to 19.40.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 21.
Previous Closing Rate	20.92
To-day's Opening Rate	21.00
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	20.99
Difference	+.07
Broach Expectation	366 0

LIVERPOOL.

	March 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.86
To-day's Opening Rate	10.83
Difference	.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.81
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, March 21.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 1 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	March 21.
1st Settlement	59 4 0
2nd Settlement	59 6 0
3rd Settlement	59 8 0

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.
In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.
In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.
Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and prizes were won during past years.
CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1929.

INDIA--A NATION.

—:o:—

In the course of a speech at the dinner of the European Association, Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, ventured to doubt if India is a nation. His Excellency said: "One of the main difficulties is going to be how to reconcile the size of India and the very diverse history and character of its component parts with the idea that India should be treated as a single nation and not as a group of nations. Remembering that India is as large as Europe excluding Russia, and that, after all its centuries of trial, Europe is still ruled by a large number of different systems of Government and cannot be regarded as a single country with the headquarters of its Government at Geneva or elsewhere, it is difficult to see how India can as yet, at all events, be treated as a single nation." Our first answer to this grossly incorrect view is that, even if it be true that India is a group of nations, it is no justification for an altogether alien nation to hold all these in boudage. For, as Abraham Lincoln said, "no nation is good enough to rule another nation"—or a group of nations either—and "if a nation robs another of its freedom, it does not deserve freedom for itself, and under a just God it will not long retain it." Secondly, it is a perversion of Indian history, past and present, to say that India is not a nation, and Sir Frederick has a poor conception of nationality. In the last analysis the only just and sound definition of nation is that a nation is composed of those who feel and say that they belong to one nation and choose to remain so, just as in the religious sphere a sect is composed of those who choose to belong to the sect. Even under a more restricted definition India was a nation even as long ago as under Asoka or Akbar, and if the people are less united now under the British rule, that rule has to answer for this national wrong. Sir Frederick asks how India which is as large as Europe excluding Russia could be one nation. Why does he not compare India with China, which is larger and which is yet one and indivisible?

Sir Frederick also points at the "diverse character of the component parts" of India. He refers evidently to the much exaggerated religious and other differences. But diversities of language and religion have not prevented Russia, Switzerland, Yugo-Slavia from being united nation-States. Russia has more languages and also more races and tribes and nationalities than India. And if small diverse groups are to be counted, as they are in India, even the United States, according to Dr. Sunderland, "has more languages and more nationalities than India". The same writer says: "According to recent statistics, Canada has 178 languages, 53 nationalities, and 79 religious faiths. That is to say, considering the number of its population, Canada has a far greater diversity of languages as well as nationalities and religious than has India." But which Britisher would dare to insult Canada by saying that it is a group of nations?

Before Responsible Government was granted to Canada the racial prejudices between the French and the British Canadians were most deep and bitter. Lord Durham said in his historic report: "What may be the immediate subject of dispute seems to be of no consequence; so surely as there is a dispute on any subject, the great bulk of the Canadians and the great bulk of the British appear ranged against each others. In the next place the mutual dislike of the two classes extends beyond politics into social life, where with some trifling exceptions again, all intercourse is confined to persons of the same origin. Grown up persons of a different origin seldom or never meet in private societies, and even the children when they quarrel divide themselves into French and English like their parents. . . . Not a day nor scarcely an hour passes without some petty insult, some provoking language, or even some mutual affront occurring between persons of French and British descent." It was partly to harmonise these two warring elements that Responsible Government was conferred upon Canada and the experiment has benefited both Canada and Britain. But in India officials seek to make capital of the diversities in the country as a pretext for the continuance of British domination. Referring to the unifying influences in the country, Sir Frederick has not a word to say about the many social, economic and cultural ties binding the people together, but makes much of "the growing use of the English language", ignoring the fact that a hundred times more Indians speak Hindustani. He also mentions as a most effective unifying influence the highly centralised character of the present Government. It is not difficult to discern the drift of his speech at the European Association, which is that while some sort of provincial autonomy may be granted, the Central Government should be further "strengthened" in the official sense of being less responsible to the public. If the British Government were to accept this view, it might happen, in the words of Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah in the Assembly, that "before they had considered giving Dominion Status, India might have attained Independence itself."

A RUINOUS SYSTEM.

—:o:—

The Council of State has once again betrayed its utterly reactionary character by throwing out the very reasonable proposal of Sir Phiroze Sethna for an enquiry into the land revenue system of India. Everybody now knows that this system is crude, unscientific and inequitable and that a radical change following on a full and searching enquiry is urgently called for. Government resist such an enquiry because they know full well that it would bring to light amazing things that even Bardoli has not revealed. In his able speech in support of his proposition Sir Phiroze referred to Lord Curzon's frank admission that there was no clear principle about the land revenue policy. It would be more correct to say that the policy violates almost every principle of equity or sound economics. Things must be very bad indeed when one like Sir Umar Hayat Khan is constrained to say: "The present system is largely responsible for indebtedness of the rural population of India and the bonfires which are being lighted in the hearts of the poor cultivators make the bonfires of foreign cloth insignificant." Sir Phiroze warned Government against ignoring the lesson of Bardoli and against withholding timely investigation and reform. But the warning, repeated by several others, was lost on Government, who taked of frivolous difficulties in the way of investigation. Sir M. Habibullah was so obsessed with the complexity and magnitude "of the problem that he doubted" the proposed Commission would be able to deliver the goods even if they laboured for the whole of their lives. There must indeed be something rotten in the policy if it is so hopelessly complicated. In any case, could drift [illegible] than a speedy tackling of the problem? Government have thrown out the proposition with the help of nominated votes. In the absence of a joint enquiry by officials and non-officials, the question may well be pursued by the Congress and other similar bodies with the help of peasants' conferences in every district.

LATE MARSHAL FOCH.

In the death of Marshal Foch France has lost a great soldier as well as a man who had vision and imagination of a high order. It was this rare quality in him of not only being a man of action as befits the soldier but a man who could look far ahead and think out plans the strategical success of which was assured under his personal direction which made him a factor of inestimable importance to the allied operations during the Great War. His splendid successes on the Marne and on the Somme are eloquent testimony to the spirit of endurance and patience with which he conducted the operations, a spirit which he inspired in others. Foch was a man of ready wit and had the generosity to accord unstinted praise to other people's work when he found it really commendable. This rendered his co-operation with Sir John French all the more valuable.

JUST CONTENTION.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan's experiences at Geneva as an Indian Employers' representative bring out the interesting fact that at international Labour gatherings India and other Asiatic countries suffer because representation of Eastern countries both on the staff of the Labour office and on the governing body and permanent committees is not adequate enough to secure proper attention to Asiatic industrial and Labour questions. In an interview after his return from Geneva to London, Mr. Khaitan rightly declared that Asiatic countries resented the imposition of the will of Europe upon them. The only way to prevent this unpleasant and irritating domination is for Asiatic countries to band themselves together into a Federation, to strive for securing more intimate contact with one another and to present a united front at Geneva and other international gatherings to European claims of race superiority.

Continued from Column 5.)

left undone by the labour leaders who are now under arrest.

A word to labour and I have done. This, no doubt is an occasion which might render the large mass of workers leaderless and there is the probability of their losing their head in a moment of excitement. Let me assure them that there are enough men of lead and learning who will be prepared to come out to their service, i appeal to them not lose patience. And all will be well. In their cool courage and iron determination, tempered with forethought in any line of action they might be tempted to take, lie their strength and ultimate triumph.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT
HOW TO MAKE IT SUCCESSFUL

(BY A CONGRESSMAN).

I.

If I were asked to point out any non-controversial subject in India, which must appeal to the patriotic instincts of all communities alike, irrespective of caste, creed or complexion, inhabiting this vast Peninsula, it is the Swadeshi movement. The domiciled Anglo-Indian, the Indian Christian, the Parsi, the Mahomedan, or the Jew, is as much interested in its correct and practical solution as the Hindu. This question comes up periodically before the public view, but somehow or other the effervescence soon subsides and the problem of its solution comes gradually to be ignored. This state of affairs has been brought about by the following among other causes.

OUR DISABILITIES.

(1) Owing to the systematic attempts of foreign countries extending over a century, to crush our ancient crafts and industries, we have totally forgotten the fact that we were once a manufacturing instead of an agricultural country. Hence, we have grown so diffident that we think we are incapable of recovering our lost ground.

(2) The attractive finish of foreign goods, their varieties and cheap prices captivate us so much that we cannot overcome the temptation of purchasing them, even when we know in most cases, that they are less durable than similar country-made articles, and that many of these foreign supplies are mere articles of luxury, which can be dispensed with.

(3) The importing agents of these foreign articles get handsome commissions, hence they find this agency business more lucrative than investing money in the purchase or agency of country-made articles.

(4) Owing to the high development of labour saving automatic machinery used in the manufacture of foreign goods with which our country is flooded and the knowledge of physical and chemical sciences used by them in their production, it has become impossible for our countrymen to attempt the manufacture of such goods.

(5) Owing to our inability to place any restrictions on the import of unnecessary or superfluous foreign supplies, even the most worthless goods find entrance into our country to the detriment of our national industries.

OUR DEFECTS.

Apart from these drawbacks, it should be also remembered that there are certain inherent defects which come in the way of our industrial progress. The Swadeshi movement throws certain responsibilities on the producer and dealer along with the consumer.

It may be within the recollection of many of us that during the days of the agitation over the Partition of Bengal, unscrupulous millowners and manufacturers had a sole eye on illegitimate profits and, were in a hurry to get rich by all possible means fair or foul. They exploited the patriotic sentiment by adopting the following unfair practices:—

(1) Palming off as country-made goods, articles of foreign make by using false labels, trade marks and other devices.

(2) Swadeshi manufacturers put on the market, in many cases unfinished, inferior or worthless goods taking thus an unfair advantage of the Swadeshi sentiment. Unless our articles are tolerably good in quality and equally cheap they will not have ready-sale, as sentiment alone will not be of much avail in the long run.

(3) Want of expert knowledge on the part of some Swadeshi banking companies, manufacturers, engineers and traders has also led to the failure of several concerns.

(4) Neglect to advertise properly Swadeshi goods for purpose of creating markets either in the country or abroad has resulted in the failure of several mills and factories.

(5) Insufficient investigation before starting any concern, want of commercial morality and business acumen are also important factors, which cause failures.

The causes enumerated above have not ceased to exist but a careful inquiry into the present condition of foreign and inland commerce, will reveal the fact that, even to-day, some unscrupulous foreign cloth manufacturers and their Indian agents or accomplices who are equally dishonest, are still practising all the old fraudulent devices to mislead the public. I have personally detected such cases but I refrain from exposing such agents to public ridicule. The commission agents in Bengal, Calcutta and other important parts, ought to cancel all their forward contracts with foreign companies and should divert their attention to push forward the sale of country-made articles after disposing of the stock in their hands.

(To Be Continued).

DUTY OF CONGRESS LEADERS

—:o:—

HELP AND GUIDE THE LABOUR MOVEMENT

(BY C. K. N.)

So the inevitable has happened. The day dawned on the 20th day of March in the year of grace 1929 with an unexpected and, therefore, surprising visitation to the premises of the Labour Unions and those connected with the movement. I do not know whether this is also a part of the secret plans and repressive measures that the Government of India had been contemplating and to which reference was made by my Lord Winterton in the House of Commons the other day. According to Reuter the noble Earl is again reported to have said in the House of Commons that there was widespread Communist propaganda in India. On Wednesday most Labour Unions and the leaders were subjected to a sudden search by the police. The moral of this cannot be lost on the public and I am sure this action of officialdom will have its natural repurcussions in that the Labour movement will only gain in strength. With the consciousness that is gaining in the masses of their political and economic rights the Nationalist movement has taken a new orientation. My earnest belief is that the arrests will galvanize the forces of nationalism and thus give a positive answer that repression will not curb the surging movement. The Indian National Congress at Calcutta has included in its programme the organisation of industrial and agricultural labour of the country as a necessary step in the fight for Swaraj. The duty of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the various District Congress Committees is clear. The fine structure that has been constructed after years of trial and travail should be kept intact and that can only be done by these responsible political institutions forthwith entering into the arena of active labour organisation. I hope that there will be enough public spirit and patriotism in the Congressmen in the City to realise the importance of such a move. The Congress Committees, I am certain, will immediately take in hand the work that has been

(Continued in column 4)

Notes of the Day.

Partial Success.

Sir Pheroze Sethna who brought up in the Council of State on Monday what he aptly termed his "hardy annual" of a resolution that Government should appoint an Indian to lead the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, fared better this year. On an assurance from Government that they would make an "earnest endeavour" to secure the services of an Indian "who may worthily uphold the high traditions previous leaders of the Delegation had established". Sir Pheroze Sethna withdrew his resolution. The speeches made in support of his resolution were indicative of the keen feeling of resentment shared by every section of political opinion in India, that so far Government had not found it possible to depart from the custom, humiliating to India, of appointing a non-Indian to lead an "Indian" Delegation at Geneva. Sir Pheroze Sethna can, therefore, consider that on Monday his strenuous campaign achieved a partial success. But the speech made by Mr Graham, the official spokesman, is ominous in its minatory nature and unless persistent agitation is kept up in regard to this question, vital to India's self-respect, the success may prove to be illusory. Mr. Graham in making the Government attitude in regard to the resolution of Sir Pheroze Sethna clear, remarked: "It must, however, be clearly understood that for subsequent years Government retain and will exercise full discretion to entrust the leadership as may seem most appropriate to an Indian representative from British India or to an Englishman, or possibly to a Ruling Prince." This declaration is an insolent reminder to India that she is a subject country and her protests to vindicate her self respect at international gatherings will prove ineffectual so long as she is not free.

Prohibition Propaganda.

The Bengal Legislative Council has carried a token cut motion as a protest against the Government's policy of vending Excise shops but has rejected a similar motion against the general Excise policy of the Government. It seems possible that the Council, as at present constituted, is not sufficiently keen on Prohibition. It is necessary in any case for the local Swarajists, pledged to Prohibition, to bestir themselves both in the Council and outside it. And the same is true of Congressmen and other Prohibitionists in other parts of India. For, bitter experience has shown the danger of relying too much on official aid in promoting Prohibition. Even those Governments who accept the goal of Prohibition, as in Bombay and Madras, contrive in various ways to circumvent their pledges. Sunday next is fixed by the Congress Working Committee for public meetings and demonstrations to popularise Prohibition. The All-India Prohibition League may seize this opportunity and, with the co-operation of Congressmen, start branch leagues in every city and town. Efforts in the Council need not be slackened but those efforts cannot be effective unless supported with vigorous propaganda in the country.

Baglan Follows Bardoli.

The people of Baglan Taluka in the Nasik District seem determined to resist the proposed enhancement of land revenue in the Taluka. A largely attended conference of the peasants of the Taluka was held at Arai on Sunday last and passed a resolution protesting against the enhancement and supporting similar resolutions passed at various places in Baglan during the last few weeks. Those who have not understood the grievances of the peasants will find some illuminating facts and figures in a report on the Baglan situation, published by Messrs. D. S. Javalkar, K. M. Jedhe and K. S. Gupte, and based on first-hand investigations by these men.

Deserted Villages.

The picture presented in the report is typical of the condition of many other villages in India. The authors say: "There is a tragic contrast between the conditions in pre-British and British Rule. The Subha was studded with gardens, fields smiled with rich crops, mango trees and palm trees with their high diadems proudly reigned, cottage industries thrived, taxation was light.....What is the present condition? All over India population has increased, but in this Taluka it has greatly decreased; owing to excessive pressure on land it has been awfully impoverished, villages are deserted,.....the fatal clutches of foreign exploitation have stifled cottage industries. The ryots are groaning under excessive taxation; the half-starved farmer presents a pathetic appearance.....To add to the misery liquor shops are playing a havoc." The sad picture forcibly reminds one of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. The authors conclude with the opinion that "any increase in assessment is unjustifiable".

VICEROY'S "NO" TO ASSEMBLY.

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

SWEEPING ARRESTS AND RAIDS

Discussion of Policy Detrimental to Public Safety!

HOME MEMBER ON BOLSHEVIK DANGER.

Says There is Wide-spread Conspiracy against King's Sovereignty over India.

New Delhi, March 21.

In the Legislative Assembly after lunch the President read a message from the Governor-General disallowing the motion for the adjournment of the House which was to be moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the afternoon. The disallowance is on the ground that the matter could not be discussed without detriment to public safety—A. P.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 21.

There was considerable excitement in the lobbies when the Assembly met to-day. The main topic of discussion was yesterday's scenes, and the arrests and searches all over India. The Congress party whip was ready for distribution stating "There should be no demonstration on the floor of the House unless decided otherwise by the party or the leader." The whip was approved by the party at a meeting just before the House met. Lobby talks expected some excitement to-day on short notice questions and a motion for adjournment, though all sides were anxious to avoid demonstration of the kind witnessed yesterday.

WHAT IS GOVT. POLICY?

The adjournment motion is to discuss the policy and action taken by the Governor-General-in-Council and by the Local Governments at his instance in sanctioning and taking steps for wholesale prosecution and arrests in several parts of India, simultaneously yesterday, of public workers belonging to Labour and Peasant organisations, Youth Leagues and other lawful associations. The questions are directed towards eliciting the particulars of searches and arrests, offences for which those arrested are to be tried, dates when and the places where the offences are alleged to have been committed and the policy underlying the arrests and searches at this particular time. In addition the Pandit will enquire "Is that policy directed against the activities of persons and organisations who carry on propaganda against the present system of Government? Has the Government any particular orgaisation or organisations in view, and if so which" —A. P.

Replying to a short notice question by Pandit Motilal Mr. Crerar made a comprehensive statement on the subject of arrests and searches and said that the Government of India had sanctioned the prosecution of 31 persons including Mr. Bradley and Mr. Spratt, for conspiring to deprive the King of his sovereignty of India.

DEPRIVING KING OF SOVEREIGNTY

He gave the names of all the thirty-one persons who were alleged to have conspired at various places and at various times for the promotion of the object of the Communist International which included the support of persons, nationalist organisations, and newspapers which opposed the present system of Government.

Mr. Crerar hoped the Government's policy would be appreciated as being an attempt to bring before the courts under the ordinary law a conspiracy in infringment of the ordinary law of the land. He assured the House that it was not directed against propaganda activities of any persons or organisation except those who had been willing to take an active part in this conspiracy. Prosecutions were sanctioned on March 14 and the complaints were made on March 15. The matter was "sub judice" and he could not make any further statement.

DETAILED REPLY.

Mr. Crerar's reply to Pandit Motilal's question was as follows:—

"Under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, a complaint has been laid against 31 persons from various part of India on a charge of conspiring to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India. The complaint was laid in the court of the District Magistrate of Meerut and the court in ordinary course of the law under the Criminal Procedure Code issued process.

MR. CRERAR NOT IN FULL POSSESSION OF FACTS.

In pursuance of these, house searches and arrests have taken place in different parts of India. With regard to these I am unable at present to give full particulars as I am not yet in possession of complete information.

The names of the persons against whom warrants have been issued in pursuance of the complaint are as follows:—

Philip Spratt, Calcutta.
B. F. Bradley, Bombay.
Ajodhya Prasad, Calcutta
Shaukat Usmani, Bombay.
Purnachand Joshi, Allahabad.
Gaurishankar, Meerut.
L. R. Kadam, Jhansi.
V. N. Mukharji, Gorakhpur.
Dharamvirsingh, Meerut,
Dharani Goswami, Mymensingh
Shibnath Bannerjee, Khulna.
Muzaffar Ahmed, Calcutta.
Gopal Basak, Dacca.
Shamsul Huda, Calcutta
Kishorilal Ghosh, Calcutta.
Gopendra Chakravarty, Dacca.
Radha Raman Mitra, Burdwan.
Sripad Amrit Dange, Bombay.
Sachchidananda Vishnu Ghate, Bombay.
S. H. Jhabvala, Bombay.
Dhondiraj Thengdi, Poona City
Keshav Nilkant Joglekar, Bombay.
Shantram Savalram Mirajkar, Bombay.
Raghunath Shivram Nimbkar, Bombay.
Gangadhar Moreshwar Adhikari, Bombay.
Motiram Gajanan Desai, Bombay.
Arjun Atmaram Alwe, Bombay.
Govind Ramchandra Kasle, Bombay.
Sohan Singh Joshi, Amritsar suburbs
M. A. Majid alias Abdul Majid, Lahore.
Kedarnath Sehol, Lahore

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

—:o:—

ITS OBJECTS AND AIMS

Mr. Crerar continued:

The complaint of Mr. R. A. Horton, Officer, Special Duty under the Director of Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India shows:—

SOVIET FOR THE WORLD.

1. That there exists in Russia an organisation called the Communist International. The aim of this organisation is by creation of armed revolution to overthrow all the existing forms of Government throughout the world and Replace them by Soviet Republics subordinate to and controlled by the Soviet administration in Moscow.

ORGANISATION.

2. That the said Communist International carries its work of propa-

(Continued on page 8.)

WE MUST BE BUSINESSLIKE

—:o:—

Mr. Iyengar on Campaign of Repression

CALL TO CLOSE UP RANKS

NEW DELHI, March, 21.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India regarding the wholesale arrests and searches all over Indiam Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly said:—

"It appears to me a part of a plan. This is the second campaign of repression which is now being launched following quickly upon the heels of the first campaign in the Madras Presidency towards the end of the last year and beginning of this year."

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

"Now that the labours of the Commission" proceeded Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar "are practically over in India, repression had to be resorted to by the Government for purposes of dragging the Swaraj movement into channels which will be least inconvenient for the Government. I expect another campaign of repression a third campaign which will begin after the Simon Commission report is published and new reforms introduced. This is the main reason why I wanted the Congress to adhere to the Madras Congress resolution of Complete Independence. The attempt to lower on grounds of diplomacy the flag by a section of the Congress to Dominion Status has naturally been read by the Government as a confession of weakness and as reverter to moderate policy on the part of political workers. This heartless campaign of repression upon which the Government are now embarking will, I trust, bring us back into one fold The talk of Dominion Status must cease. Division amongst our ranks can be avoided by using the word 'Swaraj.' According to the older formula of Mahatma Gandhi by including both schools we have a long road to travel and our courage must be high and our attitude must be firm and stern and we must be businesslike."

CLOSE UP RANKS.

Continuing Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said "if this is not the reaction of the All—Parties Constitution embodied in the Congress resolution, if this is the contingency which was discussed at the time the compromise resolution was entered into, I do not know what else it is. We must put aside all thoughts of constitution making close up our ranks and fight for Swaraj. Discussion of our differences at this stage by this or that constitution appears to me to be unreal, when we know neither Dominion Status nor Independence nor even substantial measure of responsible government in the Central Government or in practical politics are at all likely to be agreed to by the British Government. Boycott of foreign cloth and increase of emphasis on Khaddar are more than ever necessary and the country owes it to itself that it should resent this repression by boycotting foreign cloth forthwit' An ycampaign against Communism by the Government of India is nothing but a pretext to thwart the national fight for swaraj which has nothing to do with Communism. Attempts tt deal with the youth movements as well as wholesale arrests and raids show the determination of the Government and it is our duty to stop diplomacy and prepare ourselves to be equally determined to continue our struggle for Swaraj without any more explanation of our position or further conversation with the Government.

The boycott of the Simon Commission, concluded Sjt. Iyengar, should not be destroyed by co-operating with its further processes.—Free Press.

"PUBLIC SAFETY IN DANGER"

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Under the caption "All-India Swoop", the "Patrika" writes:

"While there is a Public Safety Bill in the Assembly public safety in India was seriously threatened yesterday by the arrests and searches made on an All-India scale. There has been a clamour for resolute Government and we are having it."

Forward writes.—

"Some years ago it was necessary to manufacture and demonstrate terrorist conspiracies. Has the same necessity now arisen under new names and forms? Is it now the Communist's turn to have his share of bad name and hanging".—Free Press.

THE BENGAL ARRESTS

—:o:—

Governor disallows adjournment Motion

QUESTION IN COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the President announced that the Governor had disallowed the motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of public importance, namely, the searches and arrests in Calcutta and other places in Bengal yesterday. The motion was disallowed under sub-section 71-2 of the Bengal Legislative Council rules. Mr. J. C. Gupta, Swarajist, asked whether His Excellency had given the reason for disallowing discussion on a matter of public importance.

Mr. Moberly, the Home Member, said that the Governor had disallowed the motion on the ground that the matter primarily did not concern the Province of Bengal

Mr Gupta:—If men are arrested in Bengal does it not concern Bengal?

President:—That is no question.

The President, however, allowed the following questions to be put at short notice.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta asked how many persons had been arrested in Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal yesterday.

Mr. Moberly:—Seven have been arrested in Calcutta, two in Dacca two at Chandpur.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—Are they connected with the Labour movement, if so, with what Labour Unions, and what are the charges against them?

Mr. Moberly:—I am unable to answer the first part of the question. They are charged with conspiracy to wage war against the King and abetment in the same, under section 121A, I.P.C.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—Under what authority have the arrests been made?

Mr. Moberly:—Under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—Were the Bengal Government consulted before the issue of warrants?

Mr. Moberly said that he would prefer not to add anything to his answer.

Mr. Sen Gupta asked whether it was a fact that some of the arrested persons were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan and bail applications were made and that the Magistrate retired and after consulting the police officers, refused bail?

Mr. Moberly:—I have no information. A number of other questions were put but were not answered.—A. P.

UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE DECISION

LONDON, March 20.

Washington.—The Universal Cotton Standards Conference has decided to issue tentative types illustrating the preparation of long staple cotton in strict middling, middling, and strict low middling grades for permissive use in the next two years —Reuter.

"BRITISH PEOPLE MEAN BUSINESS"

"It is our duty to carry on administration despite Opposition"!

PT. MOTILAL INVITED TO CO-OPERATE

Finance Member's Reply to Finance Bill Debate

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Congress opposition to the Finance Bill was defeated by 64 votes to 39 when the House agreed to take the Bill into consideration. The Nationalists remained neutral.

—:o:—

FINANCE BILL DEBATE

—:o:—

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S REPLY

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate on the Finance Bill said that criticisms could be divided into two groups. One set of criticism was against the financial policy of the Government of India and the other was an indictment of the British rule in this country. One was constructive criticism and the other was merely obstructive by people who wanted to make Government impossible by not voting supplies with any regard to consequences. Sir George Schuster agreed with Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar that there was need for a revision of the expenditure side of the Government's Budget, but he maintained that there were certain ways of retrenchment and Government was trying to explore those avenues of economy. Particular criticism was levelled, he said, against the Debt Redemption policy of the Government. He regarded this sort of criticism as futile for on the one side Government were charged with making inadequate provision for redemption of cash certificates and on the other hand they were accused of making too large provisions for debt redemptions which the critics regarded as too heavy for the taxpayer. Further the members knew that Government was revising the whole scheme of debt redemption in which the speaker had promised the House to take them into his confidence.

ARMY FINANCE.

Referring to Army Finance, the Finance Member repudiated the motion that the so-called convention would slacken the control by the Finance Department. The arrangement was that unspent grants at the end of the year would not lapse, but would be spent in the succeeding year. Proceeding Sir George Schuster said that railway reserves were only book balances which had already been spent on capital works and therefore they could not be any means for reduction of taxation. He agreed with Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Birla that more definite information of the economic conditions of the people should be supplied by the Government, but he said the present state of finances of the Government of India did not warrant expenditure of sixtythree lakhs to carry out the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee. The Finance Member said in the absence of more specific date the House could not say that the figures now supplied to them did not provide some indication to just the economic condition of the country.

GOVT. POLICY.

Referring to Government policy regarding foreign imports of liquors and drugs Sir George Schuster quoted from figures that imports and consumption had gone down by forty per cent. in recent years. As for export duty on Burma rice he again said the present state of Government finances did not permit remission of the duty. On the other hand, the whole question of Central and provincial sources of revenues would be shortly examined and in the meantime Government were examining the problem and if they found that it unduly interferred with the trade of the country and incidence rested on the cultivator Government would take steps to relieve hardship.

REPLY TO MR. BIRLA.

Replying to Mr. Birla Sir George Schuster said that it was wrong to state that piecegoods consumption per head in the country had gone down and production had increased during the last few years. He further told Mr. Birla that there was no definite policy of currency deflation by Government. Alluding to general indictment of British policy Sir George Schuster said that he was very optimistic on the whole. But that feeling of optimism was not enough to make Government sit idle and do nothing. He agreed that the standard of living in India was very low and Government should do and were doing everything to raise that standard.

TOURING INCOGNITO.

He accepted the suggestion of Dewan Chamanlal that the Finance Member should investigate and get first hand knowledge by touring incognito. He would act on the suggestion the moment he had some leisure from his work but he warned the House that Government had limited powers and limited funds. Most of the criticisms should have been directed against local Government for agriculture, irrigation and education were all provincial subjects and Government could not take a lead in matters like those Sir George Schuster said that Government wanted money and support of public opinion to carry out the

(Continued on page 8.)

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This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

For full particulars apply to:—

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DO NOT BE MORAL WRECKS

—:o:—

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO LABOURERS

FAREWELL TO BURMA

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi's farewell to Burma has been simple and impressive. On the eve of his departure to Calcutta to-day he addressed a mass meeting of the labourers at Botatung maidan and the Mejliss of the Muslim Students Society presented him with an address.

ADVICE TO LABOURERS.

Mahatmaji spoke in Hindi and standing at the labour meeting. He asked the labourers to do good and shun the evil. Do not drink and gamble, he said; do not be moral wrecks. Then only can you keep your home sweet and peaceful. I know the Tamil people; I know your virtue and your folly. In South Africa many of your people were associated with me I want you to give up all the evil habits. I pray you do this for your children's sake who must be good and honest—Free Press.

GANDHIJI RETURNS TO RANGOON

—:o:—

RANGOON, Mar. 20.

On the conclusion of his tour Mahatma Gandhi returned to Rangoon this morning. It is understood that collections at Pyinmana and Tamgoo amounted to over twelve thousand rupees.

Addresses of welcome were presented to Gandhi on behalf of the Municipal Council and the Citizens of Toungoo.—A. P.

Delhi, Mar. 25.—It is understood that Professor Rushbrook Williams was selected to attend the Vancouver Conference by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to whom as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes H. E. the Viceroy referred the private invitation sent by the organisers of the Conference to Indian States.—A. P.

TEGGART AS PROPHET!

HIS WIRE TO MAHATMAJI.

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi has received a telegram from Sir Charles Teggart stating that his case would be heard first on the 26th and it is not expected to take more than 20 minutes.—Free Press.

MOORING MASTS FOR EMPIRE AIRSHIPS

—:o:—

UNDERTAKING BY DOMINION GOVTS

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In the House of Commons, asked what progress had been made by the Dominion Governments for the erection of standard mooring masts for Empire airships, Sir Samuel Hoare said that it was understood that the Government of Canada had erected, a mooring-tower at St. Hubert, Montreal and hoped that it would be finally completed early in May. The Government of South Africa had acquired a site for a mooring-tower at Grantville in Natal but the construction had not yet begun. As regards India, he expected that a mooring-tower in Karachi would be completed in the summer.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT IN SECOND CHARGE

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Mar. 20.

The judgment of the Court-Martial in the second charge in the Jamrud bombing disaster in which Major Harrison, D. S. O., commanding the First Armoured Car Company. Royal Tank Corps, stood charged with culpable neglect under Section forty, India Army Act, was announced this morning and was a severe reprimand of that officer.—A. P.

THE PINE FOREST CURE.

PEPS THE WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS.

Amongst medical specialists there is a strong consensus of opinion that the balsamic air of the pine forests has a wonderful healing influence in all throat, chest and lung weaknesses. Because Peps tablets bring all the essential virtues of this same pine forest air in handy and highly-concentrated form, they are pronounced unequalled for coughs, colds and bronchitis.

Whilst not advanced as a cure for consumption, Peps certainly relieve the terrible hacking cough, thus conserving the strength so sadly wasted and bringing refreshing sleep to weary sufferers.

The Peps direct breatheable treatment is as simple as it is successful. A Peps tablet, stripped of its silver-foil wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, gives off certain volatile fumes. These fumes, mingling with the air we breathe, are carried to the innermost recesses of the lungs. Peps have a wonderfully soothing and invigorating effect. They promote easy expectoration, disinfect the throat and heal the sore lining membrane and bruised tissues of the chest.

Peps, often described as "A Pine Forest In A Bottle," are the ideal safeguard against and cure for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, catarrh, etc. Peps are a safe and efficacious medicine for young and old. Price Re. One, of all medicine dealers. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay. (Advt.)

VICEROY'S "NO" TO ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Continued from page 7.

ganda through various committees, branches and organisations controlled by and subject to itself, e.g., Executive Committee of the Communist International and various sub-committees of the same including the sub-committee concerned with Eastern and Colonial affairs, the Communist Party of Great Britain which is a section of the Communist International, the Red International of Labour Unions, the Pan-Pacific Trade Union, the Secretariat of the League Against Imperialism, the Young Communist League and various other bodies.

ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

3. That the ultimate objective of the said Communist International is complete paralysis and overthrow of the existing Governments in every country (including India) by means of general strike and armed uprising. It has outlined a programme or plan of campaign which will be followed for the achievement of this ultimate objective.

THE METHODS

Among the methods so ordanied are.

(a) Incitement of antagonism between Capital and Labour;

(b) Creation of workers and peasants' parties. Youth Leagues. etc., ostensibly for the benefit of the members thereof but in fact for the purpose of propaganda and domination of such parties by Communist pledged to support the aims of the Communist International and unification of such bodies under one control subservient to the Communist International;

(C) introduction of faction or nucleus of such Communists with illegal objects as aforesaid into existing trade unions, nationalist bodies and political and ther organisations with the object of capturing the same or obtaining their support in the interests of the Communist International.

(D) encouragement of strikes, hartals and agitation;

(E.) propaganda by speeches, literature, newspapers, celebration of anniversaries connected with the Russian Revolution etc.;

(F.) utilization and encouragement of any movements hostile to Government.

HISTORIC RETROSPECT.

4. That in the year 1921 the said Communist International determined to establish a branch organisation in British India and the accused Sripad Amrit Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Muzafar Ahmed entered into a conspiracy with certain other persons to establish such branch organisations with a view to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty over British India.

SPRATT AND BRADLEY.

5. That thereafter the various persons including the accused Spratt and Bradley were sent to India by the Communist International through the medium of one of its branches or organisations and with the object of furthering the aims of the Communist International.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

6. That the accused named in this complaint reside at different centres throughout British India. They have conspired with each other and with other persons, known or unknown within or without British India to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty over British India and for such purpose to use methods and carry out a programme and a plan of campaign outlined and ordained by the Communist International and in fact they used such methods and carried out such plan and campaign with the assistance of and financial support from the Communist International.

MEERUT CONFERENCE.

7. That the accused have met and conspired together as aforesaid at various places within and without British India and amongst others at Meerut and in pursuance of such a conspiracy as a foresaid the accused formed Workers and Peasants. Party at Meerut and there held a Conference thereof.

ALLEGED OFFENCE.

8. That the above named accused have committed offence under Section 121-A Indian Penal Code and within the jurisdiction of this Court. It is therefore prayed that the Court will enquire into the above named offence.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

As stated above a complaint has been laid on a charge of conspiracy under Section 121-A Indian Penal Code in respect of which the case for prosecution will be that the acts had been committed falling within the terms of the section quoted at various places and at various times extending over a period of several years. Owing to the comprehensive nature of the case I am unable to give the specific dates of the place. The sanction for this prosecution was given on March 14 and the complaint was laid on March 15. As the case is now "sub-judice" I, at this stage, am unable to give further particulars which might prejudice the merits of the case. Warrants of arrest have been issued only against persons in whose case Government are assured there is strong "prima facie" evidence but search warrants have been issued in cases where there are good grounds for believing that important evidence in connection with the case might be recovered. I hope the House will appreciate that the policy of Government in this case is to bring before courts under the ordinary law a conspiracy which in their view is an infringement of the ordinary law of the land and is an attempt to carry out in India the programme of the Communist International. It is not directed against propaganda and activities of any persons or organisations except those who are believed to have taken active part in this particular conspiracy.

—:o:—

"I CANT REPLY"

—:o:—

SUPPLEMENJARY QUESTIONS

—:o:—

Following Mr. Crerar's statement a series of supplementary queries were addressed.

Dewan Chamanlal was told that Government had not complete information of the names of people whose houses were searched.

Pandit Motilal: May I know whether these persons arrested or not arrested, belong to any particular organisation or different organisations?

Mr. Crerar: I can't reply to questions relating to the issues which must necessarily come before the Court in the ordinary process of judicial trial.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: Are Youth Leagues and Peasants and Workers Organisations conspiracies within Section 121-A?

Sir B. K. Mitter. Not necessarily.

Mr. Neogy: In view of the fact that it is possible to deal with Communists do Government propose to drop the Public Safety Bill?

Mr. Crerar: No, because the object of the Public Safety Bill is primarily precautionary and preventive and not punitive. (Offisial and Central Muslim Party applause.

Dewan Chamanlal asked why Meerut was chosen for trial of the accused.

Mr. Crerar said because it was (centrally) situated an dit was one of the places of activities in the conspiracy.

Pandit Motilal wanted a detailed statement regarding places searched.

Mr. Crerar promised to supply it when complete.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

—:o:—

PT. MOTILAE'S MOTION ADMITTED

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved for leave to move the adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the policy of action taken by the Governor-General in Council in sanctioning and taking steps for wholesale raids and arrests in several parts in India simultaneously yesterday.

LAW MEMBER'S CONTENTION.

The Law Member contended that the motion was not allowable under Rule 23 which laid down that no motion could be made on a matter under adjudication by a court of law. The raids and arrests were "sub-judice" before a competent court of law. He quoted parliamentary practice in support.

FRIGHTENING PEOPLE.

Pandit Motilal emphasised that the motion related to nothing that was now or could ever be subject of adjudication by a court of law as he wanted to discuss the policy behind the arrests and searches and not the arrests and searches themselves. He did not want to go into the merits of the cases, whether the persons were guilty or innocent of the charges but merely to discuss the policy behind these arrests and searches. He felt that there was a policy behind these arrests, the policy of frightening people and intended probably to strike the imagination or perhaps to stagger the imagination.

NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY!

Mr. Crerar said that acts taken in pursuance of the policy were subjudice and Pandit Motilal wanted to discuss the action taken by the Governor-General-in-Council. The policy and the action could not be fully justified by him without entering into the matters which must necessarily be issues in a court of law. There was nothing extraordinary about the action taken. The action was not outside the ordinary criminal law.

WHY MARCH 14TH?

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar contended that the court to try the cases would have nothing to do with the policy behind these arrests and searches, nothing to do with wisdom or unwisdom, expediency or inexpediency and propriety or impropriety of the action. Therefore no discussion on these aspects would in any way prejudice the prosecution of the cases. He was anxious to know why March 14th was taken as the date for issue of warrants.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: Perhaps it was auspicious. (Laughter).

ASSEMBLY'S RIGHT.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: Well thereby hangs the tale. A political situation of a formidable character has been created. The cases were not under adjudication because the accused persons had not been brought to Meerut. The Assembly had every right to discuss the implications—the farreaching implications—of the policy underlying the arrests.

PT. MALAVIYA ALARMED.

Pandit Malaviya agreed that if the accused had infringed the law they should be brought to book. As far as the Assembly was concerned this was the only occasion to discuss the policy behind the arrests. He felt alarmed by the fact that a number of persons had been arrested belonging to a number of organisations, organisations having no direct connection with any society with the object of subversion of the sovereignty of His Majesty.

Mr. Crerar informed Pandit Malaviya that Government were dealing not with Youth Leagues but with young communist leagues.

Pandit Malaviya: We want to know more of these organisations.

PRESIDENT ALLOWS MOTION.

The President said that he was satisfied that the matter was of definite and urgent public importance. The opposition had contended that the matter proposed to be discussed was the policy underlying the raids and arrests and not the merits of the cases. Hence he ruled the motion in order but warned the members against going into the merits of the cases.

No further objection was taken to the motion coming.

The President allowed the motion and ordered that it be taken at 4 p.m.

SITUATION OF INDIAN FEUDATORY CHIEFS

—:o:—

QUESTION IN THE LORDS

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington drew attention to the situation of the Feudatory Chiefs who, he said, should be given an opportunity to appear before somebody to secure their position, seeing that they have been unable to get representation before the Statutory Commission and have been debarred from appearing before the Butler Committee.

Lord Peel replying said that he had an opportunity of consulting the Government of India in that connection and if the Government of India had any reason to believe that any change contemplated as a result of the Butler report would react upon the position of Jagirdars they would consult durbars especially on the point and arrangements would be made to enable Jagirdars who have acquired the right of intervention by the Government to submit representations. Moreover if the Jagirdars make representations to their Durbars, Government of India's political officers would take note of them and keep the Government of India informed of the progress of such representations.—Reuter.

Govt's Significant Warning

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

Sir John Simon watched the sitting of the Assembly from the President's gallery when Sir George Schuster assured the House that Government were anxious to redeem the 1917 pledge and uttered a warning that India's credit abroad would be affected in the next two or three months by any serious political agitations or disturbances. Already money from India was being invested in foreign securities.—A. P.

London.—In connection with doubts whether the Imperial Conference would be held this year as arranged it is interesting to note that in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the Empire Marketing Board, Major Ormsby-Gore referred to the Imperial Conference "which will be held next year."—Reuter.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts Committee has finally approved of the scheme to establish a reparations bank.—Reuter.

Toronto.—Seventeen persons died as a result of the head-on collision between two trains near Parry Sound.—Reuter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN RIVER HOOGHLY

—:o:—

THREE PERSONS DROWNED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

A serious accident occurred this evening in the river Hooghly. The steamer "Actise" was towing a boat containing twenty-one mistries of British India's workshop to Matiabruz from Outram ghat when midway the boat capized by the backwash, of the two passing steamers. Three have been drowned and the bodies have not been recovered yet.—A. P.

TENANTS UP IN REVOLT

—:o:—

TROUBLE AT DUMRAON RAJ

ASSISTANT MANAGER MISSING

PATNA, March 21.

Enquiries made show that a serious riot has occurred between the Tenants and Dumrao Raj Party. Two tenants were killed.

Mr. Duff, Assistant Manager, Dumrao Raj, is reported missing. The presumption is that he is also killed and that his body has been carried away.—Free Press.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI LEAVES BURMA

—:o:—

TO ATTEND MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

RANGOON, March 21.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, is leaving for India on the 23rd inst. in order to attend the All-India Muslim League, to be held at Delhi and may return to Burma after his engagements in India are over. He has been the guest of Mr. V. M. Abdul Rahman, a prominent Chulia resident of Rangoon, whose beautiful garden and bungalow on the Victoria Lakes has been placed at his disposal and all personal comforts provided by him.—Free Press.

WHY YOU SHOULD BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Remember How Indian Cotton Industry was Ruined

"It was stated in evidence (in 1813) that the cotton and silk goods of India up to the period could be sold for a profit in the British market at a price from 50 to 60 per cent. lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently became necessary to protect the latter by duties 70 and 80 per cent. on their value or by positive prohibition. Had this not been the case, had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped in their out-set, and could scarcely have been again set in motion, even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of Indian manufacture. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British-goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the stranger. British-goods were forced upon her without paying any duty and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

(Wilson, quoted by R. C. Dutt in his "Economic History of British India," pages 262-263).

THE FACTS AND FIGURES.

According to Mr. Digby in 1813, the Indian Cotton Manufactures were liable to the following charge in England:—

	£	s.	d.
Calicoes or dimities for every £100 of value	81	2	11
Cotton, Raw. (Per 100 lbs.)	0	16	11
Cotton, manufactured	81	2	11
Hair or goat's wool, manufactures of per cent	84	6	3
Flowered or Stitched Muslins of white calicoes (for every £100 in value)	32	9	2
Other manufactures of cotton not otherwise charged	32	9	2

("Prosperous British India," P. 90—quoted by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his note of dissent to the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission—P. 298).

"BRITISH PEOPLE MEAN BUSINESS"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

programme of reforms in the country and they greatly valued sincere and honest expressions of opinion on the floor of the House. But as the Government gave credit of honesty to the opposition the latter should also reciprocate.

BANKING INQUIRY.

Referring to the banking enquiry he said that he had made earnest effort to ascertain the views of the House by inviting the leaders of the parties. "I told them it is your shown. You must show me how to run it." He added: "Accordingly we have sketched out a programme. First we will ascertain the knowledge of local conditions and then we will blend that knowledge with expert advice from abroad." Continuing Sir George Schuster said he was now accused of neglecting members of parties. He told the House that he would give up all idea of banking enquiry unless he was assured that he had the support of the House behind him.

The President said that members of parties should have confidence in their leaders and that it was at his suggestion Sir George Schuster invited leaders of various groups in the House.

NO HELP FROM OPPOSITION.

Continuing Sir George Schuster said the members of the Standing Finance Committee would bear him out when he said that none could have taken greater pains than he to ascertain what policy the members wished to pursue (hear hear). Sir George Schuster complained that opposite benches had not given him as much assistance as they could. For instance they could have shortened the discussion on political issues and discussed matters like civil aviation. The members were thus not giving Government enough guidance and help.

REPLY TO MR. IYENGAR.

Referring to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's speech he said Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was a pleasant man but the matter of his speech was unpleasant. In fact it seemed difficult to discover any matter at all in his speech. (Laughter). Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did not want unbusinesslike doings. Would it not have been unbusinesslike for Government not to restore the Executive Council grant and cease functioning? "Our business is to carry on Government until some change is introduced. Pandit Malaviya said yesterday that the speech of Sir George Rainy was an attempt to secure a cheap point from their differences. I am speaking on behalf of these benches when I say that we have listened to the debate with certain feelings of embarrassment. It was a case of a stranger being present in a family quarrel. We know the families quarrel and we dos't want any cheap point out of that quarrel. I say on behalf of myself and by colleagues that we recognise that among the opposite benches there is an underlying unity much greater than appears outside for the attainment of responnible Government (applause). We are prepared to look behind and recognise this real unity of purpose. But you should be prepared to do the same for us. (Hear hear).

BRITAIN MEANS BUSINESS.

When you select utterances of any individual in England and say here what this shows I will say and I speak with the greatest conviction, that whatever be the matter and tone of any individual in England there is absolutely genuine determination on the part of British people to honour the pledge of 1917. (Hear hear). You will believe me when I say that British people mean business.

APPEAL TO PT. MOTILAL.

Sir George Schuster continued: "Let us be clear about the matter. It is our duty to carry on the administration inspite of any opposition which may be offered us, until some change is introduced but I again repeat that there is great room for co-operation between us I would appeal to Pandit Motilal Nehru to consider that within the next two months anything which creates a general feeling of political instability and the danger of political disturbances might react very serverely to the great harm of the general masses of the country. My honourable friend said that he had a higher objective in view. I agree that his object takes a higher scale of valuation than anything like material prosperity, but political liberty is of no value to starving people. I do not want to exaggerate. I gave you an unvarnished tale of the financial position of the country. I do not disguise that we have certain difficult passages to negotiate. If we cannot negotiate these they are bound to react on the general business of the country. I beg my honourable friend, the Pandit, to take these words seriously. I do not want him to give up one bit of his political case, and I will not be taking unfair advantage of his cooperation I say that the result of his cooperation in this manner will not in any way weaken the case for which he stands. I would say rather that it would encourage our sense of appreciation of responsibility on the opposite benches, and the appreciation of responsibility throughout the country, which would hasten the realisation of that day which we are all anxious for, according to the pledges of the British Government. (Applause from all benches).

The Finance Bill was then taken into consideration by 64 votes against 39, the minority consisting of Congressmen and a few others while the majority of nationalists, including their leaders, remained neutral.—A. P.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED WAX

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

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IS IT WAR AGAINST LABOUR?

What Prominent Congressmen Say

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

"It has been an open secret for the past few days that a well known English barrister of the Calcutta Bar has been engaged to conduct a great All-India conspiracy trial of Indian bolshevists on behalf of the Government at Meerut and therefore the news of the simultaneous searches and arrests all over Bengal and India is not quite unexpected", this was the opinion expressed by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in the course of an interview to the Free Press to-night.

He added that among the arrested there were many congressmen and the position was the congressmen ran the risk of being arrested because they were congressmen and took interest in labour; but the Indian National Congress was as much determined to help the growth of labour organisations as the Government was to destroy them.

Mr. Sen Gupta proceeded: "The gradual consolidation of the strength of labour movements in India was becoming a menace to the continued exploitation by capitalist concerns, European or Indian, the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill which will be discussed a second time in the Assembly in a day or two gave us an indication in what direction the Government was moving.

THE OSTENSIBLE AND REAL OBJECTS.

"Indians are a credulous people and the bolshevic bogey is cleverly raised before the Indian public for the safe passage of the two Bills in the Assembly. The ostensible object is to suppress Bolshevism but the real object is to crush the infant labour organisations.

"It has been an open secret for the past few days that a well-known English barrister of the Calcutta Bar has been engaged to conduct a great all India conspiracy trial of Indian Bolshevists on behalf of the Government at Meerut and the Indian tax-payers will have to pay a bill of a few lakhs for the luxury of this great State trial.

POSITION OF CONGRESSMEN.

"I find from the list of men arrested in Calcutta, Chandpur, Kushtea and Dacca that there are some well-known congressmen. It comes to this that any congressman who takes an interest in labour matters will have to run the risk of arrest for two reasons, first because he in a congressman and secondly because he takes an interest in labour. I expect further arrests and house-searches in the course of this night.

"The Indian National Congress is as much determined to help the growth of labour organisations as the Government is to destroy them."—Free Press.

Bhopendra Krishna Chakravarty, Secretary, of the Bengal Jute Workers Association, of Calcutta. The arrests were made at the instance of the District Magistrate of Meerut. The arrested persons are being sent to Comilla where they will be placed before the District Magistrate prior to being taken to Meerut.

The house of Rakhal Chandra Basak attached to the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India was also searched in this connection for a man named Gopal Chandra Basak. The latter however was not found.—A. P.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

TO CONSIDER WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

In connection with the house searches and arrests in Calcutta to-day Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury Labour member of the Legislative Council has sent the following notice to the President of the Council "I intend moving a motion for adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance namely consideration of the situation arising from the wholesale and indiscriminate house searches and arrests of prominent officials of labour Unions in Calcutta and elsewhere in this province this day. I solicit your consent under section 29 of the Bengal Legislative Council rules Standing orders and fix a time for its early discussion.—A. P.

SHIBNATH BANERJEE SERVED WITH WARRANT

—:o:—

DACCA, Mar. 20.

A warrant from the District Magistrate of Meerut was served to-day on Shibnath Banerjee who figured prominently in connection with the recent strike ot the Lillooah Workshops and is now undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Dacca Central Jail having been convicted in connection with the Bamungachee shooting incident.

In the same connection the C.I.D. searched the offices of the Workers Union and the Workers ond the Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Liberary. The premises in each instance were guarded by Gurkhas. Certain papers and books were taken possession of but no arrests were made.—A P.

MAUNDS OF COMMUNIST LITERATURE SEIZED

—:o:—

POLICE RAIDS IN CAWNPORE

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Mar. 20.

Khan Bahadur Syed Ghulam Hussain Choudhari, Mr. Kripal Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, assisted by numerous Sub-Inspectors, constables, intelligence staff and others raided the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha Office and the house of Pandit Hariharnath Shastri the Secretary of the Sabha and searched the premises of about eight houses. The warrant of search was issued to Mr. R. A. Horton, Special Officer, Government of India, Criminal Intelligence Department, by the District Magistrate of Meerut based on information supplied to him of the alleged commission of an offence punishable under section 121 A, I. P. C. As a result of the search the police seized materials weighing about three maunds including books, register account books and literature alleged to deal with communism and communist organisations in India and abroad.—A. P.

"PRECURSOR OF VIRULENT" REPRESSION"

—:o:—

CONGRESS LEADER ON COUNTRY WIDE ARRESTS

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

Commenting on the orgy of to-day's countrywide searches and arrests Dr. Khan Chand Dev, Secretary, Reception Committee of Lahore Congress in a statement suspects that "the present is precursor of virulent repression all over the country Whatever success the leaders might hope of reconciliation between India and England Young India was not going to be optimistic any more. The leopard shall never change its spots and the roaring British lion shall never submit to the doctrine of peace in heaven and good will on earth. Government may prosecute or persecute coerce or arrest, but the people will keep aloft the banner of nationalism flying."—Free Press.

SEIZURES AND ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Information received from districts shows that simultaneous searches and arrests were made at Chandpur Kushtia and Dacca and a number of books and documents were seized. Among those arrested are Calcutta Dharanidhar Goswami, Ashutosh Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed of the Peasants Party, Aftab Ali of the Seamens Union, Shamsuhuda Mani Singh and Sachin Singh of the Textile Workers Union. Chandpur: Kalidas Bhattacharya and Gopendrakrishna Chakravarty. A warrant has also been served upon Shidnath Benerjee who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in Dacca Central jail. Among th books seized are: My fight for Irish Freedom, Indian Industrial and Economic Problems, Twelve years of Prison Life, Revolutionary movement in the Colonies, Lenin as Martyr, Banglar Biplab, Russias Path of Communism, Lenins Life, De Valera and his Message to Irealand, Michael and Biptabi Ireland, Amritsar and our Duty to India, "Young India" by Lala Lajpat Rai, etc.—A P.

—:o:—

FURTHER ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CHANDPUR, Mar. 20.

The Additional Superintendent of Police Comilla with a number of sub-inspectors and constables searched the house of Brojendralal Chakravarty, pleader, this morning on a warrant under section 121 A, I. P. C. issued by the District Magistrate of Comilla. They also arrested Kalidas Bhattacharya, President, and

AN M L. C.'S RESIDENCE SEARCHED

—:o:—

KUSHTIA (Faridpur), Mar. 20.

The residence of Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, M. L. C. and the premises of the Jagaran Press which belongs to him were searched by the Nadia police headed by the Superintendent of Police at the instance of the intelligence Branch under section 121 A, I. P. C. Books, letters and some other documents including proceedings of the recent Ryot Conference as well as a typewriter were seized. No arrests were made.—A. P.

FREE PRESS OFFICE RAIDED

—:o:—

POLICE SEIZE SOCIALIST LITERATURE AND OTHER BOOKS

BOMBAY, Mar. 20.

An inspector of police assisted by a number of uniformed and ununiformed police officers raided this morning the office of Free Press Bombay under a warrant purporting to issue under Sec. 121-A Penal Code from the District Magistrate Meerut. The inspector persisted in his raid in spite of the fact pointed out that the search-warrant was against Free Press and not against Free Press of India Ltd. Instructions issued to the searching officer comprised orders to confiscate any number of periodicals, any book in English, poems especially of Southeys, group photographs, etc. Khan Sahib Pettigara and European Superintendent now and then dropped in during the search.

At the end of the raid lasting for more than six hours, the police removed some books of socialist series, a volume of press-cuttings relating to Russia esp. from Lord Burnham's "Daily Telegraph", in the office dealing with correspondents abroad, and the annual reports of Free Press Ltd. showing income expenditure, etc., account books of the office and some copies of bulletins issued by the League against Imperialism, most of which were not used in the Free Press Service.—Free Press.

Announcement

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HIGH-PRICED CARS ON VIEW

—:o:—

LARGE NUMBER OF GUESTS ATTEND PRIVATE SHOW OF CADILLACS AND LA SALLE

A more attractive display of higher-priced cars than the one arranged by Messrs. T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Limited, on Wednesday afternoon, has not been witnessed for a long time in this city. Exclusively featuring Cadillac and La Salle the finer products of General Motors manufactures—the Salon display created more than ordinary interest.

The Show-rooms on Hughes Road were tastefully decorated for the occasion, which together with electric lights and floodlights, made an effective back-ground for displaying the cars to the best advantage. So that the 300 guests who attended the pre-showing carried away colorful impressions of these wellknown cars.

SOME DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.

Cadillac, it should be noted, has completed 28 years of manufacturing life and has pioneered many revolutionary improvements during that time. To name only a few. It was Cadillac which introduced the electric system of cranking, lighting and ignitions and recently incorporated the new syncromesh silent shift transmission—which eliminates the gear shifting trouble.

A CAR THAT CATCHES THE EYE.

The car that instantly captured the eye in the Show-room was the special Cadillac Faction, resplendent in emerald green and aluminium, an reveading in every line a swift grace and surging power. While, a few paces away, the Imperial Cadillac Sedan, greatly impressed the visitors by its restrained beauty and dignity. Beautiful coachwork by Fisher and rich upholstery are other features of this fine car, which elicited flattering comment. The Cadillac 7-passenger touring car, exhibited in another room, was prominent for the exceptional provision made for travel comfort. The rear seat was generously wide, deep and restful.

BODY STYLES.

The La Salle line also offered several distinctive body styles to the discriminating enthusiast. For instance there was a peculiar raciness about the Spot Roadster, finished in black and Derby red. Slim in contour, it gave the impression of liveliness and power which one expects in a car of this type. On the other hand the La Salle Phaeton is a handsome car, with flowing lines, is luxuriously upholstered and possesses both roominess and airiness to a marked degree. The larger La Salle Sedan, was finished in crystal gray with upper panels of pyramid gray, and like all closed bodies by Fisher revealed grace harmony and dignity so characteristic of the La Salle line.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The visitors were greatly interested in the many mechanical improvements embodied in the new models. As everyone knows both the Cadillac and La Salle cars are fitted with 90 degree, V-type eight cylinder engines, while duplex-mechanical four-wheel brakes assure smooth, quiet manouvering even through the most congested traffic. Safety is further assured by the use of security-plate glass on all bodies which eliminates the hazard of flying glass. The cars are equipped with six wire wheels, mudguard wells, and provision has been made for trunk rack in the rear. All cares have been fitted with shock absorbers and leather spring covers. A combination of these essentially modern features has built the great reputation which Cadillac and La Salle enjoy throughout the motoring world.

Messrs. T. R. Pratt will continue to hold this display for a week and no one should miss an opportunity of inspecting these cars.

IN AID OF RESCUE HOME

—:o:—

ESPLANADE HOUSE ENTERTAINMENT

The rush of eminent men and women of light and leading proclaimed the attraction "Esplanade House" provided for those who desired to spend their evening and, of course, their money for the assistance to the "Rescue Homes", organised at her residence by Lady Tata. The Charity Bazar, the games and the "Variety Entertainment" had not, naturally, room enough for the overflowing tide of purchasers, patrons and amusement-seekers. The drawing room, where the "Variety Entertainment" were staged, appeared just one solid mass of crowded or one should say, overcrowded and happy humanity. The "Hunting Song" Piono Solo— by Mrs Manshodt, the songs by Miss L. Marshall, the reading of "Ojisto" by Miss P. Soundy, the Hindu Ladies' Orchestra, the songs by Mr. Manual Souza, Indian Song by Mrs. Cama Musical monologue by Mrs Fruze. Violin Solo by Mr. Wiles, Mrs. Claksons rendering of "Niravanna," the comic songs by Mr. Chamberlain and the students choir of Carola and Harry Lytller's school of Music were items on the programme which naturally explained both the happiness and the crowding charitably inclined in Lady Tata's drawing room. It was evident, however, that Menaka's "Yovana Nritya" the Dance of Youth, enthusiastically encored, evoked unusual response from the distinguished gathering. She was ably assisted by her colleague Miss Madri Desai who played on the "Sitar". The fund collected for the "Rescue Home" was no less than Rs. 25,000 and Lady Tata who announced the sum amidst cheers said, she expected that they would during the course of the evening be able to reach the sum of Rs. 30,000.

WOMEN AND BOYCOTT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me some space in your valuable paper?

One is glad to note that the Boycott movement is gaining strength day by day and if women take to their minds the whole of Bombay will be seen in khaddar and in Swadeshi in a few months. The women who can make and unmake things should take the initiative and spread the gospel of khaddar through every corner of the country.

It is a sheer waste of time now to write at great length about the usefulness of the khaddar. All who are interested in it know it very well and those who are not pretend to be ignorant about it. But the time has now come for its remaining here—in India for ever.

There ore some leaders who preach khaddar day in and day out cannot convince their wives and daughters about the same. Is it not strange enough to look at? It is said that they (women) are after fashions. But I for one cannot agree with that. The fact is that they are not convinced about khaddar. To convince them is to make a house to house propaganda of Swadeshi by our present women leaders who can easily make their sisters realise about it. I therefore appeal to such leaders to do the same soon.—Yours, etc.,

PANDHARINATH R. KANVINDAY.

Navrojee Street, Thakurdwar,
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MODERN INDIAN MUSIC

EDUCATIVE EFFORTS

Prof. Krishnarao Mule, of Poona, delivered a carefully prepared lecture on the subject of "The Modern Aspects of Indian Music" at a meeting arranged, on Saturday, by the Indian School of Music. The lecture was the first of a series of similar lectures on Indian Music. Sardar Aba-Saheb Muzumdar presided.

Prof. Mule explained the influence of language over music. The close association between the words, meaning and construction of Indian melodies, could be observed, he suggested, more or less intact in the folk and cradle songs treasured by the women of India. In Maharashtra, in Gujarat, in the Punjab, in Bengal and in Madras the folk and cradle songs preserved in the vernaculars of the provinces offered an instructive field of research. The difference in the accent and construction of the different languages of the provinces shaped, he believed, the difference and the peculiarity of charm for their popular music. As an extreme example, he mentioned the highly accented language of the English. He was not surprised, when he analysed their speech at the disproportionate attention to melody in their music. He referred to modern developments in Indian music and explained the assistance given by Hindu and Mahomedan exponents of Indian music. He found, he confessed, more spontaneity and originality in the modern musical compositions in Gujarat than from those, for example, from Maharashtra. He concluded by maintaining that Indian music was, in its conception and aim, supremely expressive and interpretative. The "alaps", the feature that survived from the age of the "rig" and "sam" veda were employed for that aim. He observed also that the difference in the rhythms favoured by different nations should also be examined.

SCIENTIFIC BOGEY.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, requested by the president to offer his comments and suggestions, said that he would have preferred to remain silent. For, he did not believe that the time and the opportunity that could be more fruitfully utilised by such a devoted champion and student of Indian music as Sardar Muzumdar should be offered to him. He recalled with pleasure the pamphlet his friend Sardar Muzumdar had written on "Kalidas, and Indian Music." And, it was for the purpose of helping himself and other similarly placed students of Indian music that Mr. Vakil ventured to express his doubts and opinions. It was, he remarked, his common experience. The majority of the exponents of Indian culture in over-emphasising what they regarded as "Indian" invariably overlooked, and not seldom, avoided examination of its instrinsic worth and value. Every exagerated feature, every mannerism, every contortion and clumsy gymnastic, in painting, sculpture, dancing and music, assumed once as "Indian" was, consequently, assumed also as being necessarily artistic and, what is worse, necessarily "spiritual" Intelligence and logic had their legitimate share in evolution and achievements of art and culture the nation inherited from the past. Why were they considered superfluous at the present moment? The language and logic of art need not be, he suggested, segregated from human aspirations and intelligence. Prof. Mule had given them an intelligent conception of Indian music. And, he had explained, from the artistically logical point of view, the purpose and function of "alaps" in Indian music. The "proficiency" of the exponents of Indian music, essentially an art, libelled invariably as "scientific" music, was estimated by the general belief in and devotion to the number of "alaps" in the melody, not to their quality or function. Similarly he had the misfortune, very frequently, to meet students who were taught to enumerate the number or the clever ways in which they could drill through "difficult" ragas. He hoped, therefore, that in a future lecture Prof. Mule would endeavour to explain the artistic function of Indian music and destroy the grotesque "scientific" bogey. He hoped for a similar explanation from the lecturer about the aim of the Indian system of "tals". Mr. Deshpande differed from the lecturer's estimate of the Muslim contribution to the evolution of modern Indian music. He believed that Prof. Mule's conclusions were not an acknowledgment of the full contribution to modern Indian music made by the Muslims. He also differed from the lecturer's ideas as to the relation and importance of words and melody in a song.

Sardar Muzumdar terminated the proceedings with a balanced resume of the points submitted by the various speakers. He was delighted to see the large audience keen students and practitioners of Indian music. He thanked Prof. Deodhar for the opportunity he provided for meeting them. He was, he assured them, ready and willing to do all in his power to help the cause and advancement of Indian music.

Prof. Deodhar and Mr. Ghoda thanked the lecturer, the President and members of the meeting for their presence and sympathetic attention. Sardar Muzumdar's donation of a sum of Rs. one hundred and one to the Indian School of Music was also announced at the meeting.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 22 1929

A POWERFUL COMBINE IN MOTOR INDUSTRY

General Motors Acquires Large Interest in Germany

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An important combine affecting the motor car industry as a whole is the announcement that General Motors Corporation has formed an association with the Adam Opel Company in Russelheim, Germany, a substantial interest in that Company being taken at a cost of approximately eight crores and 25 lakhs of rupees.

The Opel Company manufactures the Opel motor car as well as other Opel products. It enjoys a dominant position in the motor car industry of Germany, manufacturing about 45 per cent of the total number of cars produced in that country. The Opel plants rank favourably in size with the Corporation's plants in the United States are well fitted for the purpose and are favourably located. There are employed approximately 12,000 workmen. The products are sold through a well-established and extensive dealer organisation throughout Germany and the surrounding countries. Opel ranks among the first ten German industrial organisations.

GENERAL MOTORS TO HELP PROMOTE EXPANSION.

The Opel Company will continue to be operated as an independent organisation by the present management which has already made it such an outstanding success. Through coordination and co-operation with the General Motors Corporation's other activities, the Opel Company's already dominating position will not only be maintained but strengthened. General Motors will contribute engineering, manufacturing, financial, and managerial co operation to the end that it is believed that Opel's already high efficiency can be still further enhanced and its business rapidly expanded.

General Motors analysis of the European economic situation justifies in the conclusion that Germany has effected during the past few years great industrial progress. It is believed that in so far as the motor car industry is concerned, Germany's present position is now somewhat analogous to that of United States at the beginning of the development of the industry. A great expansion appears, therefore, to be certain. This association with Opel will enable General Motors to participate in that development to a very important degree.

TRANSITION INTO AN INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING ORGANISATION.

This event marks the transition of General Motors into an international manufacuring as well as distributing organisation. While General Motors business overseas reached in the year 1928 a total of approximately 82 crores and 25 lakhs of rupees and is constantly expanding yet It is felt that there is an opportunity for the profitable employment of capital in a manufacturing country like Germany. This association with Opel brings therefore to General Motors an opportunity of rapidly expanding its business and strengthening its position generally by the addition to its present line of cars of European design particularly adapted to markets like Germany, where there exist different necessities and conditions.

A fact that is apt to be overlooked is the financial gain to any country of such an alliance with General Motors. Its shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and by purchasing them the public can participate in the profits. The Corporation, established 20 years ago, is strongly entrenched financially and has demonstrated excellent earning power.

THE MAN WITH A FORMULA

—:o:—

THRE VETERAN STATESMEN

The world has three veteran statesmen still in harness and one of them is charged at this moment with a mission that may have a psychological influence of no small importance in Americo-European relations

The three are of course, President Masaryk, Lord Balfour and Mr. Elihu Root and it is no small thing that Mr. Root, the eldest of the trio, who entered on his 85th year this month, should cheerfully undertake a winter Atlantic crossing to try and identify his country a little more closely with world affairs.

That voyage has as its ostensible cause a meeting of a League committee charged with revising the statutes of the Permanent Court of Iternational Justice. That an important enough piece of business in its way, for the Court has now been at work for seven years, and quite enough exprience has been garnered to show where weak points want strengthening.

Mr. Root was one of the architects of the Court in 1920, and his ripe wisdom will be of high value now that the fabric is being overhauled. Thus writes H. Wilson Harris, in Daily News.

WHAT CAN AMERICA DO?

But it is known now that the former Secretary of State, who sits on the Court Statute revision committee simply as a private individual, has been charged with a semi-official mission by President Coolidge and Mr. Kellog, and since he cannot complete it before the present administration goes out of office it may be assumed that Mr. Hoover is of the same mind as his predecessor in the matter.

The matter itself is America's relation to the Permanent Court. The United States is not to-day, and never has been, a member of the Court. There is an American jurist sitting on the bench—and no less prominent a figure than Mr. Charles Evans Hughes—but he is there simply because he was elected by the various States that created and maintain the Court.

That is quite a different matter from United States membership of the Court, and though that membership would make no practical difference except that America would pay its share of the quite inconsiderable costs involved and take its part in the periodical election of judges, the Court's prestige would unquestionably gain, and whatever sense of separation there is between Washington and European capitals would be sensibly diminished if the United States became as fully a member of the Permanent Court as Great Britain or Germany or Spain.

THE MAN WITH A FORMULA.

As to the reasons why America has so far stood aloof; they involve rather technical explanations which are not essential here. The approach made in 1926 unfortunately broke down because Court members could not go quite so far as to acquiesce in the American proposal binding the Court to refuse to give advisory opinions on any question in which the United States had, or claimed, in interest.

Mr. Kellogg now suggests that a formula may be cound that would satisfy American desires in another way. No doubt it could, and no doubt Mr. Root has a possible formula in his pocket. As a negotiator he comands both confidence in Europe and influence at home.

But this is only one sign that justifies a restrained optimism a to Americo-European relations. We are only just beginning to see what the consequences of the Kellogg Pact may be, but what we do see is uniformly encouraging.

The obvious question raised and left unanswered is: what is to happen if the Pact is broken and a State that has pledged itself not to resort to war resorts to war. In the case of the League Convenant the answer is easy—in theory at any rate—for the Covenant lays it down decisively that in such an event the rest of the League must combine to act as policemen and restrain the breaker of the peace. But that might mean stopping his intercourse with other nations, including America, or to put it the other way round, stopping America's trade with him.

A CHANGE OF OUTLOOK.

That difficulty has always been present enough to European minds, but the United States has not been disposed to give any assurances about its attitude in a contigency that has not yet arisen. But resolutions just introduced into both Houses of Congress, in the Senate by Senator Capper, the Republican Whip, and in the House by Mr. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, giving the President power to vote the export of munitions to any country going to war in breach of its international obligations are notable signs of a change of outlook.

The resolutions will not be carried in this expiring Congress, and they need to be larger in scope than as at present framed. But in these matters progress is often best effected step by step (I remember, curiously enough, it was Mr. Root himself who once reminded me that "leg over leg the dog got to Dover"), and Senator Capper and Mr. Porter are definitely taking the first steps towards that collective action against a war-making State which will soon make current controversies about the freedom of the seas obsolete.

: Bombay : Chronicle

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